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NEW FACES IN CONGRESS

Collier of Illinois Hailed For Independent Spirit

Harold R. Collier, 41, Republican, the new representative of the Illinois 10th district (in Cook County), has a background of editorial and advertising work and varied local public service.

He is described as an exponent of the "new Republicanism."

His friends also speak of his independent spirit. Following his

One of a Series

nomination, he asserted: "I am not committed or obligated to any pressure group, nor am I committed to any program but to serve as a representative of all the people in my district."

Mr. Collier, who lives in Berwyn, a Chicago suburb, is a member of the fourth generation of a

pioneer Illinois family. His wife is the former Carol Jean Bangart. They have three children, Calvin, 14, Lynne, 13, and Paul, 11.

At Lake Forest College, he was student publicity chairman and news editor of the college publication. In 1937, he became editor of the Berwyn Beacon and later worked nearly three years in the editorial department of a chain of suburban newspapers.

For 12 years, he worked for the Match Corp. of America, in Chicago, and then became advertising and public relations director of the McAlear Manufacturing Co., Chicago.

His rise in politics began with



HAROLD R. COLLIER

his election in 1951 to the Berwyn city council as alderman of the Third Ward. The next year, he ran for the Republican nomination for Illinois secretary of state, in an open primary and polled more than 131,000 votes without organization support.

Mr. Collier has been president

of the Berwyn Public Health Board, a three-term secretary treasurer of the Cook County Supervisors' Association and chairman of the first district senatorial Republican committee. He was the first Republican in 30 years to be elected supervisor at Berwyn.

He engaged in welfare work, served on the Berwyn library board, headed a cerebral palsy drive and supervised the Berwyn recreational program for three years. He is a member of the Moose, Oak Park YMCA, Riverside Drive Improvement Association, the Berwyn-Cicero University Club. He is a Methodist.

He succeeds Representative Richard W. Hoffman, Republican, who did not seek re-election. In the election he defeated Marvin E. Lore, Democrat.

Tomorrow: Representative Michel Illinois.

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star 1110 _____
 N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N. Y. Mirror _____
 N. Y. Daily News _____
 Daily Worker _____
 The Worker _____
 New Leader _____

JAN 1 1957
 Date _____

67 JAN 8 1957

July 12, 1957

Honorable Harold R. Collier
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

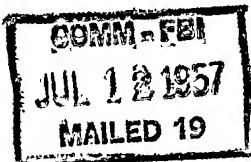
I have had the pleasure of reading a copy of the extension of your remarks in the House of Representatives on July 10, 1957, wherein you support the legislation which has been proposed to protect the confidential nature of FBI files.

Your keen understanding of the dangers presented by disclosure of information received in confidence is most encouraging, and I want to express my personal gratitude for your timely and outspoken comments.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no prior correspondence with Collier who entered Congress in the current session.



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ENCLOSURE

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The Need for Protecting FBI Files

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1957

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, I take this occasion to discuss H. R. 8341, a measure of utmost importance to the preservation of our Government.

This measure deals with the FBI files, which were in effect declared sitting ducks in an open hunting season by the Supreme Court of the United States in the now-famous Jencks case. The Court in that ruling has created and compounded confusion, not only among the law enforcement officers of the executive branch, but among the jurists of the lower courts as well. The Court, I submit, was not clear in its definitions or terminology and left much of what it intended to convey in doubt. But one fact remains inescapable through this ruling: The Court, in effect, told every criminal and his lawyer that they have the right to examine the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, if they think that through such examination they can find documentary support for whatever nefarious position they choose to take. This, of course, to be accomplished before a presiding judge has a

chance to examine the files to determine if the material is or is not pertinent to the case.

The Judiciary Committees of both the House and the other body have considered this bill and one like it with favor. In an appearance before one committee, the Attorney General, Mr. Herbert Brownell, Jr., pointed out some dangers inherent in the Court's decision. He noted that already persons accused in narcotics cases had been freed in Pennsylvania and Georgia and that convictions already won in the courts might be reversed in a kidnaping case in Rhode Island. In numerous other cases the criminals or their attorneys are now preparing to base appeals on this ruling.

I recognize, as every other Member of this House does, the need to protect the innocent and to provide the accused with every possible means of preparing his defense. This is the basic function of our legal system and one of the main differences between our own and totalitarian justice where the only defense is to throw yourself on the mercy of the court.

At the same time I recognize, as does every Member of this House, that one of the prime functions of Government is to protect itself and the citizens who depend on it for protection—protection not only against aggression from abroad and subversion from within, but also from those elements within our own society who prey on their fellow humans and who stalk the jungles of our underworld. To accomplish this protection, Government has at its disposal the Armed Forces to guard against aggression from without, and the FBI to guard society against those who would corrupt or communize it. The FBI, under the direction of that eminent public servant, J. Edgar Hoover, has done a remarkable job in this important field. Now the Court would have us destroy the efficiency of this organization and its ability to function not only as the discoverer of wrong-doing, but the protector of the innocent.

What are these mysterious FBI files?

They are simply the accumulation of a generation of evidence ferreted out by the agents themselves or brought to the attention of the FBI by private citizens. Much of the material is in the so-called raw files, that is, files which up to now have been open only to expert and experienced men to evaluate the evidence and to determine if it warranted further inquiry.

Much of the material in the files is unsubstantiated stuff which is better left locked up—material containing half true or completely false allegations. It would never, under the old procedure, have gone further. But under the new Court edict, this mass of material is open to the prying eyes of lawyers and outright criminals—men who could and would use it to their own advantage and without regard for those whom it might needlessly hurt.

Equally important, the files contain names of men, who through loyal service have uncovered the criminal plots against the Government, some of them paid counterintelligence agents. To open these files would be to expose these

names and thus make them useless or, indeed, in some cases to make their very existence a hazard.

Also, the files contain clues as to which direction investigations may take, and to open them would be to announce to the world—and particularly to the shrewd and evil conspirators, where they should more carefully cover their tracks, where to go underground and what incriminating evidence to destroy.

In sum, the FBI files, if open to the wrong man or men, could do this Nation untold damage.

The purpose of H. R. 8341 and its companion bill in the other body, is to protect these files, while at the same time protecting the right of defendants to fair trial. It accomplishes this purpose by directing that such files or parts of files pertinent to the defense shall be open to the defendant—but only after examination by the trial judge. We are in this measure placing the responsibility on the shoulders of experienced and trained jurists and not at the discretion of possible Communists—or men who make their living at the beck and call of the criminal element.

The bill, I feel, accomplished the purpose of protecting the life of our Nation while at the same time guaranteeing every right to those accused of crimes, whatever those crimes may be.

"Congressional Record"
Wednesday, July 10, 1957
Pages A5514 - A5515

ENCLOSURE

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4:20PM July 15, 1957

Mr. Hatch in the office of Congressman HAROLD R. COLLIER (R.-Illinois) tele locally and wished to speak with someone re printing a quote from a letter of the Director's. He was referred to Mr. DeLoach in Mr. Nichols' Office.

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Boardman ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Parsons ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tamm ☒
Mr. Trotter ☒
Mr. Jones ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Tele. Room ☐
Mr. Holloman ☐
Miss Holmes ☐
Miss Gandy ☐

Mr. DeLoach advised that Congressman Collier wanted to quote from the Director's letter of July 12, 1957, to Congressman Collier re his speech concerning the safeguarding of FBI files. He wanted to include the Director's remarks in a newsletter that he publishes for his constituents monthly.

Mr. DeLoach advised Mr. Hatch that it would be all right for the Congressman to quote from the letter.

It is noted that Mr. Hatch informed the writer that everyone in Congressman Collier's office was extremely proud that the Director had seen fit to write the congressman re his remarks.

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August 27, 1957

Frank
Honorable Harold R. Collier
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

Your remarks before the House stressing the necessity for the immediate enactment of legislation to protect the confidential nature of our files are a source of great encouragement to all of us in the FBI.

Your presentation was most effective and quite obviously your statements deeply impressed your colleagues. It is reassuring to have your support and I am most grateful.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

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ENCLOSURE

EX-127

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FOR SIGNATURE AND FORWARDING
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Apr

Certainly if concern over legislation deemed essential an immediate, warranted our staying till about this summer, we should remain until we pass legislation to protect the files of the FBI, as provided in H. R. 7915 introduced by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER]. This bill was recently voted out of the Judiciary Committee and I understand was granted a rule by the Rules Committee this morning. If a suspension of the rules to expedite action on the bill is necessary, then this should be the course. Actually, Mr. Speaker, it is somewhat ridiculous that Congress should find itself in the position of having to consider legislation of this nature at all. The fact remains that we do, the need of course was prompted by the Supreme Court ruling in the Jencks case in June which stirred the consternation of millions of Americans across the Nation.

While the Supreme Court pointed out that the question of national security was not raised in the matter covered by this ruling, the fact is that national security is directly involved. In the 60 days since the Jencks Case decision there have been a series of conflicting interpretations in our courts which demands prompt correction and clarification by the Congress. Already the Justice Department has found itself unable to proceed with the prosecution of some criminals due to this decision. Others will necessarily hang fire because of it. I think it is eminently clear to the many Members of this body who have spent years in the legal profession that the ramifications of this decision open the door to a variation of dangerous interpretations.

But I should like to address myself to even more serious implications in this case. It is significant that the situation as it now stands could well aid and abet the perpetration of subversion. It is certainly significant that unless definite steps are taken by this Congress, the Federal Bureau of Investigation will be hamstrung in its effective battle against subversive activities. I do not believe there is a Member of this Congress who can deny that great danger still exists in many areas where Communists and their fellow travelers have infiltrated our society. The treachery of the means by which international Communism seeks to destroy from within through subversion and espionage is no secret. Rulers of the Kremlin have sometimes slyly and other times blatantly admitted to the philosophy of this conspiracy. We need only look at the nations now behind the Iron Curtain, and most recently, Syria, as evidence that the psychological, plotting internal warfare of the Soviet Union is as dangerous as its air force, marching armies or hydrogen bombs. Looking at the Nations behind the Iron Curtain today, the evidence of this Communistic conspiracy is squarely before us. In each instance it is marked by the inability of these nations to cope with subversion from within which so rotted and so corrupted them that they slipped into the pitfall of Communism. I know that this is not a new or enlightening observation, and I regret that it might be

FBI FILES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KEOGH). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. COLLIER] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, let me preface my remarks by complimenting the gentleman from Georgia on a very fine discourse on a subject that certainly should be of interest to all of us. It happens that I am going to address myself to just one phase of this problem that he discussed so thoroughly. The press reports and persistent rumors during the last week would indicate that the Congress will terminate its first session some time this week. Let me assure you there is no Member of this House more anxious to get home than I am. But belated, as it is, I believe there is a vitally urgent matter which demands the action of Congress before its adjournment.

Dr. to Collier (re:)
8-27-57
HPL

62-10344-4

The "Congressional Record"

ENCL. August 26, 1957

an obvious or repetitious warning in the face of the sad chapters that have been recently written into the history of the free world.

Under the Jencks ruling, names and information of an essentially confidential nature would be opened and made available to criminals and conspirators. Obviously, it might be useful as a tipoff regarding the direction future investigations by the Bureau might take. Such confidential data might also provide other conspirators with information as to when to go underground and when to cover up their tracks. And what will become of the sources of information held in secret by the FBI as an effective counterespionage work? The Supreme Court held that there is undoubtedly some information in these files that might be of benefit to the defendant in preparing his own defense and, further, that if these files are kept absolutely secret, the rights of certain individuals might be denied. I have no quarrel with either contention, though I prefer, in the interest of the security of the Nation and the American people, that we look at the broad aspect of the serious problem with which we are faced. I do not believe there is any Member of this body who dares minimize the need for the solution provided in H. R. 7915. Certainly it offers no fear to any sound freedom-loving American who cherishes the liberties of his citizenship. This bill will give the FBI files some shred of protection while also providing the defendant with the right to examine that part of the file which bears directly upon his case. Hence, he is not denied any basic individual right under the law. To accomplish these purposes, this bill transfers the final job of evaluating the evidence, and material contained in the FBI files to the shoulders of responsible and patriotic men—the judges of Federal courts. Under this bill, by motion of the defense, the files must be surrendered by the United States Government to the court, and the judge, acting in chambers, may evaluate the information in the files to determine what parts should rightfully be turned over to the defense.

Those of you who watched and listened to Boris Morros on the Face the Nation program yesterday as I did must have felt a reaffirmation of the vigilance and dedication of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Morros, who devoted 10 years of his life working with this agency, so clearly and sincerely pointed up the duty before Congress at this time—that of protecting the tools of the FBI needs to continue its work. Certainly in the face of the billions which have and are being spent on international security projects, we cannot turn our heads away—not even for 4 or 5 months—from the job of strengthening the forces which guard our internal security at a time when we should deal more firmly than ever with the problem.

That is why, Mr. Speaker, I say Congress should not adjourn without taking some action to close the door which the Supreme Court ruling has opened. The legislation to correct it is here and the time to act on it is now. To wait until

the second session of this Congress would be a gamble we cannot afford to take. Let us not adjourn leaving this responsibility unattended.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLIER. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. MOORE. I should like to take this opportunity to commend the gentleman from Illinois on his very keen interest in the subject he has discussed here today. As a member of the House Committee on the Judiciary and more particularly of the subcommittee that studied and recommended to the full committee the legislation about which the gentleman is speaking here today, may I say that he has brought to our attention more forcibly the need for this particular piece of legislation.

Also as a member of the special subcommittee of the House Committee on the Judiciary that is studying the recent Supreme Court decisions, I want to express my appreciation to the gentleman from Illinois for bringing this matter to the attention of the Members of the House. I am certain the manner in which he has been working and in which he has manifested such interest in this subject has borne the fruit that we have seen in that the Committee on Rules this very day has reported this legislation to the floor for action. I think the gentleman from Illinois is to be commended. Certainly I would be remiss in not saying so at this time.

Mr. COLLIER. I thank the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLIER. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. The distinguished gentleman from Illinois has been very impressive in his presentation today both as to the content of his message and the way he has presented it. The gentleman from Illinois is one of the younger Members of our body with great potentialities. He is serious, sincere, and dedicated, and I predict that he will go far.

Mr. COLLIER. I thank the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. McVEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLIER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. McVEY. I have been encouraged by the prospects which the gentleman from Illinois has cited in the matter of obtaining legislation to rectify this subject and which will provide further protection for FBI files. I am certain this is a subject which has given all of us the deepest of concern. I congratulate the gentleman from Illinois on his contribution to this subject.

Mr. TEWES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLIER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. TEWES. The gentleman from Illinois has given us here again a demonstration of why those of us who are proud to count ourselves as his friends are also proud of his counsel. Even though he is finishing his first session in the Congress of the United States, he

is known by all of us for his keen and penetrating understanding of these issues. We are all the beneficiaries of his keen understanding of the country's problems and his willingness to devote his energies to them. The Congress and the people of his district are extremely fortunate to have him contribute his extraordinary talents and capabilities to his country.

Mr. BYRNE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLIER. I yield.

Mr. BYRNE of Illinois. I desire to associate myself with the very sound remarks of my good friend, the gentleman from Illinois. As a former prosecutor in Cook County, which includes Chicago, and as one who has had some 25 years of experience on the defense side of the table, I think that the very fine document the gentleman has just presented to this honorable body is a sound one. I think, too, as he does, that the time has come when the rights of all the people, and that includes the defendants and in a broader scope the people of our country, should be conserved and everybody should have the consideration they are entitled to. The things that the gentleman is asking today are sound in law and it shows a fine reflection of research. I commend the gentleman from Illinois.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLIER. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I, too, would like to express my deep appreciation of the gentleman's very fine statement and the study that he has made of the problem. I know the gentleman has shown that he thinks the FBI week by week and day by day is doing an even more important job than we realize. I am grateful to the gentleman from Illinois and I am delighted that he is here in the Congress with us.

Mr. COLLIER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLIER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. GRIFFIN. I also wish to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Illinois who has done such an outstanding job of research and preparation in presenting his statement today. It is a great service to all of us. I join with him in hoping and urging that this important legislation will be passed as soon as possible and before we adjourn.

Mr. COLLIER. I thank the gentleman from Michigan for his kind remarks.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLIER. I yield.

Mr. CRAMER. I, too, want to join my colleagues in congratulating the distinguished gentleman from Illinois for the very fine remarks he has made, and for bringing to the attention of the House again, as many of us have been doing for some time, the importance and the necessity of bringing this Jencks FBI bill to the floor of the House. I know the gentleman, as I am myself, is proud and happy that the bill is coming before the House tomorrow as a result of the

action of the Committee on Rules this morning. I had the privilege as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary to introduce a resolution with regard to the Jencks case substantially in the form which was voted out of the committee. I appreciate, as I know the other Members of the House do, the very fine remarks of the gentleman on this subject. I know it has been his efforts along with those of many others of us that have resulted in this bill being brought to the floor and action on this legislation taking place with the necessity for it having been clearly shown by evidence before our committee and by statements of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Attorney General and the interest shown by the administration in this legislation. I congratulate the gentleman.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLIER. I yield.

Mr. MAY. I join with those who have expressed their congratulations to the gentleman on the handling of this subject today. As one who has been closely associated with the gentlemen from Illinois who has made this fine address, during the first 8 months of the current year, I think it is most rewarding and certainly in keeping with the high ideals and intellectual studies of the various issues that the gentleman has presented on the floor of the House thus far this year. I associate myself with the thoughts the gentleman expressed on this legislation and feel especially as those from the Committee on the Judiciary that this most important bill should be acted upon before we adjourn this session.

Mr. COLLIER. I thank the gentleman from Connecticut.

EX - 138

November 20, 1957

INDEXED - 20

62-103697-5

RECORDED - 20

Miss Lydia Bitter
Secretary
Office of Congressman Harold R. Collier
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Bitter:

Your letter of November 12, 1957, has been received, and I am grateful for your interest in writing in this regard. I want to assure you that it will be a pleasure to autograph a copy of "The FBI Story" for Congressman Harold R. Collier, and you may want to have it sent to this office for that purpose.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc - Mr. Holloman, with copy of incoming.

NOTE: The Director sent a cordial letter of appreciation to Congressman Collier on August 27, 1957, in appreciation of his remarks concerning the necessity for legislation to protect the confidential nature of FBI files.

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MAIL ROOM ☐



HAROLD R. COLLIER
10th DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

COMMITTEE:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
PUBLIC LANDS
INDIAN AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

STAFF:
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
MARIE MORRISON

SECRETARY
JANE CUMMINS

November 12, 1957

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Clayton	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This request is being made of you on behalf of the staff of Congressman Harold Collier. We would like to present Mr. Collier with an autographed copy of the "FBI Story" for his birthday, December 12th. He was most pleased to receive the letter from you in regard to his speech on the floor of the House on the FBI Files, August 26th. And, we know he would appreciate this gift if you would be kind enough to inscribe it for us.

I would be happy to bring the book to your office at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Lydia Bitter

Lydia Bitter, Secretary to
H.R. Collier, M.C.

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November 5, 1958

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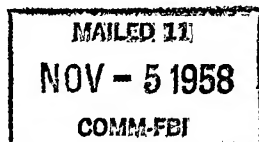
Honorable Harold R. Collier
Member of Congress
Berwyn, Illinois

My dear Congressman:

Please let me take this occasion to express my
heartiest congratulations and those of my associates in the
FBI upon your re-election to Congress. You may be sure
that this Bureau stands ready to be of service in matters of
mutual interest whenever possible.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



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NOTE: There has been past cordial correspondence with Collier
who supported the Bureau strongly on legislation to protect
confidential nature of FBI files.

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

HAROLD R. COLLIER
10TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

COMMITTEE:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
PUBLIC LANDS
INDIAN AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

STAFF:
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
MARIE MORRISON

SECRETARY
JANE CUMMINS

November 12, 1958

Director J. Edgar Hoover
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Many thanks for your expression of good wishes
on my re-election to Congress. I deeply appreciate
your interest in taking the time to send me this
heartwarming message.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Collier
Harold R. Collier

HRC:lb

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
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Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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67 NOV 24 1958

November 9, 1960

PERSONAL

Honorable Harold R. Collier
Member of Congress
Berwyn, Illinois

My dear Congressman:

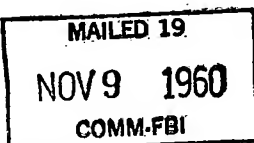
Your many friends in the FBI join me in extending congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of your re-election to the United States House of Representatives.

This outstanding recognition on the part of your constituents must certainly be a source of great satisfaction to you, and we want you to know that we stand ready to be of aid in matters of mutual interest whenever possible.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



1 - Chicago

NOTE: We have had cordial relations with Collier. He was written on his election in 1958.

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T. _____

July 25, 1961

Honorable Harold R. Collier
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

I read in the "Congressional Record" of July 20 the kind remarks concerning this Bureau which you made during your discussion of the article entitled "Report From the FBI." I am very appreciative of your expression of confidence in the work being performed by this Bureau, and want to thank you for bringing this to the attention of your colleagues.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover.

1 - Chicago

1 - Mr. Jones

NOTE: Mr. Collier, a Republican, represents the 10th District of Illinois. We have cordial relations with him. This article appeared in the July 23rd issue of "Our Sunday Visitor," a weekly Catholic publication.

JCF:lcw (5)

EX-113

REC-37

62-103697-9

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Report From the FBI

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1961

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, in Our Sunday Visitor, dated July 23, their appeared an article entitled "Report From the FBI," which, in my opinion merits reading by every Member of the House of Representatives—and, in fact, by many of our citizens who have been caught in the conflict over the operations of the Un-American Activities Committee. The article begins:

Heartened by an atmosphere of continuing public complacency, and encouraged by its successes in invoking every legal technicality to thwart the interests of justice, the Communist Party is today a unified, ambitious, and destructive instrument of subversions operating within our midst.

This is a quotation of one of the most dedicated Americans of our time, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI. No man has contributed more to the internal security of this Nation and its citizens than has the veteran crusader against crime and subversion.

The article goes on to discuss the youth riots at the hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities at San Francisco on May 12-14, 1960. Hoover's statements on this fiasco which drew a strange condemnation of defiance of law and order in some quarters, are clear, concise and documented.

His statement follows:

"It is vitally important to set the record straight on the extent to which Communists were responsible for the disgraceful and riotous conditions which prevailed during the HCUA hearings. It is vitally important that not only the students involved in that incident, but also students throughout the Nation whom Communists hope to exploit in similar situations, recognize the Communist tactics which resulted in what experienced west coast observers familiar with Communist strategy and tactics have termed the most successful Communist coup to occur in the San Francisco area in 25 years."

When the dates of the hearings were announced, Mr. Hoover says, the first objective of the Communist Party was to fill the scene of the hearings with demonstrators. The second was to incite them to action through the use of mob psychology.

One of those subpoenaed by the committee was Douglas Wachter, an 18-year-old sophomore at the University of California, who had attended the 17th national convention of the Communist Party in December 1959, as an official delegate from northern California.

"Party officials decided to build a major part of their plan of attack around Wachter," says Mr. Hoover. "Immediately after receiving a subpoena, Wachter proceeded to the University of California campus to organize student demonstrators. Mickey Lima, chairman of the northern California district of the Communist Party, instructed Roscoe Proctor, a member of the district committee, to also contact certain students at the University of California and enlist their support. Lima was assured that student support would be forthcoming from Santa Rosa Junior College."

On the evening of May 6, 1960, party leaders held a meeting to assess the progress and plan further activity. Lima then issued orders that each club representative in the area assume the responsibility of contacting every club member to insure that massive demonstrations would take place at the hearings.

"A telephone campaign was conducted by party members to solidify opposition to the HCUA and was designed specifically to reach 1,000 people," according to Mr. Hoover. "Merle Brodsky, an active leader in Communist Party affairs in California for more than 20 years, boasted that he was calling everyone he had ever known, enlisting support for the demonstration."

When the day arrived for the hearings, the party was set to go into action to accomplish its second objective inciting the mob.

As soon as the hearings began, the party members began to play their appointed roles. The belligerent and insulting behavior of some of the 36 uncooperative witnesses was so aggravating that they had to be forcibly expelled to preserve order and decorum. Archie Brown and Merle Brodsky, following out the plan, were sullen and contemptuous.

"An organized clique of sympathizers in the hearing room aided them in their roles. Approximately 25 percent of the spectators in the room were individuals under subpoena and their relatives, friends, attorneys, and sympathizers," according to Mr. Hoover.

After lunch, Brown and Brodsky went into action again. Just before the afternoon session was to begin, they grabbed a microphone at the front of the hearing room and demanded that all spectators outside be admitted.

The crowd next day was much larger, and Brown quickly resumed his disorders once the sessions started. The crowd outside chanted and sang songs.

"With the tension growing," says Mr. Hoover, "the inevitable happened. Violence flared that afternoon. One of the judges in a municipal courtroom in City Hall ordered the mob dispersed because the noise made it impossible for him to hold court."

"Leaping a barricade that had been erected, (one of the demonstrators) grabbed an officer's night stick and began beating the officer over the head. The mob surged forward as if to storm the doors, and a police inspector orders the firehose turned on."

The Communists, of course, contend that Mr. Hoover lies, that the riots were neither Communist inspired nor Communist directed. Our Sunday Visitor had no reporters present, but fortunately there were cameramen on hand recording the scene for TV and their films were assembled in a documentary called "Operation Abolition," which an estimated 10 million Americans have already seen. Of this newsreel, Mr. George Christopher, mayor of San Francisco, says: "The pictures I believe speak for themselves. They are true. They are authentic."

Even so, in a case of positive doubt I would sooner take J. Edgar Hoover's word than that of the Communists.

Congressional Record

July 20, 1961

Page A5579

62-103677-9
ENCLOSURE

August 4, 1961

REC- 91

613
Honorable Harold R. Collier
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

I have received your letter of August 1 and want to thank you for bringing the letter from Mr. John R. Ward to my attention. Please be assured that we in the FBI are glad we are able to provide this service for you; and on behalf of my associates, I want to express our sincere appreciation for your kind remarks. If we may be of assistance to you in the future, I hope you will not hesitate to call.

I am enclosing a copy of my letter to Mr. Ward for your information.

Sincerely yours,

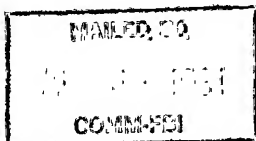
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles reflect limited cordial relations with Congressman Collier. See letter of same date to Mr. John R. Ward.

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Ref

HAROLD R. COLLIER
10TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

COMMITTEE:
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN
COMMERCE

SUBCOMMITTEE:
TRANSPORTATION AND AERONAUTICS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
MARIE MORRISON

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

August 1, 1961

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

For the past five years, my office has called your Bureau to arrange tours through the FBI for my constituents and I should like call your attention to the enclosed thank you note which I have received in this connection.

At this time, I would also like to express my own appreciation for the wonderful service and courtesy shown to the many constituents which I have sent down to take these special tours.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Harold R. Collier

HRC:mm
Enc.

REC- 91

62-103697-10

EX-113

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33

ENCLOSURE

Ack: 8-4-61
BVA:mas

Let to Ward

8-4-61

BVA:mas

Next

JOHN R. WARD
500 WALKER BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

July 29, 1961

The Hon. Harold R. Collier
Room 1621
New House Office Building
Washington 25, D.C.

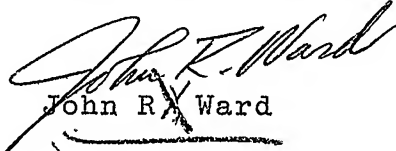
Dear Congressman Collier:

Just a few words to thank you for your courteous attention in arranging a tour through the Federal Bureau of Investigation for myself and my children.

This is a most impressive tour. I would like to mention also that the young special-agent-in-training, Mr. Cobb, who conducted us on the tour, was most considerate and courteous.

You might like to pass these remarks along to him.

Very truly yours,


John R. Ward

Vapor Heating Corporation
509 Walker Building
Washington 5, D.C.

62-163697-10

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: *July 21, 1961*

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

ST
Page A5577. *HAROLD R.O.* Congressman Collier, (R) Illinois, spoke concerning an article which appeared in the Sunday Visitor dated July 23 entitled "Report From the FBI." The article quotes Mr. Hoover regarding the youth riots at the hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities at San Francisco on May 12-14, 1960. Congressman Collier stated "Hoover's statements on this fiasco which drew a strange condonement of defiance of law and order in some quarters, are clear, concise and documented." *-N.P.*

Original filed in: *66-1731-1996*

162-103697
NOT RECORDED
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50 AUG 4 1961

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for *July 20, 1961* was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

November 7, 1962

PERSONAL

bn
Honorable Harold R. Collier
Member of Congress
Berwyn, Illinois

My dear Congressman:

Heartiest congratulations upon your
re-election to the United States House of Representatives.

Your many friends in this Bureau join
me in the hope that your term in office will meet with
every success, and we want you to feel free to let us
know whenever we can be of service.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC- 29

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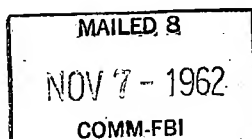
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1 - Chicago

NOTE: The Bureau has enjoyed cordial relations with Congressman Collier.
Congratulatory letters were sent him in 1958 and 1960.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 1-10-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

 SUBJECT: CONGRESSMAN HAROLD R. COLLIER
 (R - ILLINOIS)

Congressman Collier, who is a Republican from Berwyn, represents the 10th District of Illinois. He was elected to the 85th Congress in 1956 and has been re-elected to subsequent Congresses.

We have had friendly relations with Congressman Collier and cordial correspondence has been exchanged with him. In 1957, the Director expressed his thanks for Collier's remarks in support of legislation proposed to protect the confidential nature of FBI files. Also in 1957, the Director agreed to autograph a copy of "The FBI Story" for Collier on the request of his office. He has been congratulated on his re-elections to Congress, including his re-election this past November. He has extended his remarks in the "Congressional Record" to make favorable comments regarding the FBI.

In view of the very favorable relations which exist with Congressman Collier and his very friendly attitude toward the FBI, it is felt that he would very much appreciate receiving an autographed copy of the Director's new book, "A Study of Communism."

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Director autograph a copy of his new book to Congressman Collier and that it be returned to your office for personal presentation to him.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

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CRIME RESEARCH

November 4, 1964

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Honorable Harold R. Collier
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

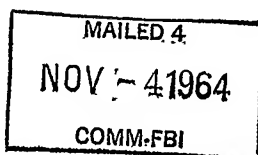
The occasion of your re-election to the United States House of Representatives affords me the opportunity of extending my congratulations and wishing you a most successful term.

I hope you will not hesitate to contact us in the event we can be of any assistance in matters of mutual interest.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



1 - Chicago

NOTE: We have had cordial relations with Collier and we have written him in the past on his election to the House of Representatives. (Rep-Itt)

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HAROLD R. COLLIER
10TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

COMMITTEE:
WAYS AND MEANS

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
MARIE MORRISON

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Casper ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. Evans ✓
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

November 12, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Congressman and Mrs. Collier left after the election
and are motoring south for two weeks -- their first
vacation in three years.

I am sure they will be pleased to find your kind
message of congratulations on their return later
this month.

Our staff appreciates your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,

Rosemarie Kline

Rosemarie Kline
Secretary

EX-117

REC-39

62-103697-14

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February 10, 1965

Honorable Harold R. Collier
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

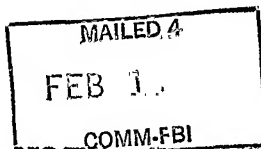
My dear Congressman:

I want to express thanks for extending your remarks to include in the February 4th issue of the "Congressional Record" my address on receipt of the Sword of Loyola award.

You may be certain your very complimentary introductory comments regarding my work and the support you expressed of my views mean a great deal to me, and you have my deep appreciation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



NOTE: We have had favorable relations with Congressman Collier and he has been furnished an autographed copy of "A Study of Communism."

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ENCLOSURE

MAR 4 1965
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to support rising national demands for timber. Part of this outlook stems from the continuing decrease in the net acreage of softwood types in this region.

I am interested in your opinions with regard to the need for additional efforts during the next decade to accelerate artificial regeneration and management of the southern pines—specifically on private lands for timber production purposes.

You can expect that in our forthcoming State and private forest program, the Forest Service will recommend only those increased efforts that we think are justified. They will be built on the solid base of existing cooperative forestry programs. They will be shaped in full recognition of past, current, and prospective private efforts—such as those so well established here in the South. They will constitute our considered judgment developed after careful appraisal of the available facts and information. I think that you will find them to be rational and appropriate.

A growing number of Forest Service activities are not neatly spanned by our national forest, research, and State and private forestry programs. In looking ahead we must expect that this will continue. In preparing our 10-year programs, we did not anticipate the impacts that the accelerated public works program, the land and water conservation fund, the antipoverty program, the Appalachia program, and other conservation-related legislation would have on the Forest Service. Even at this date, I can only offer conjectures about what we may expect in this regard.

There is no doubt that the land and water conservation fund will expand our land acquisition program here in the South during this next 10 years. I know that forest industry people have serious reservations on this score. For that reason, let me tell you as clearly as I can what to expect. For one thing, the lands we hope to acquire under this new law are not highly productive pine-lands. Tracts with primary value for public recreation are more typically found in mountainous hardwood country. Tracts acquired in the flatwoods would have to be associated with reservoir development, stream or river frontage, or some other recreational feature or value. Our tentative plans for fiscal year 1966 indicate that only 18 percent of the area to be acquired is in the southern region. And 88 percent of that area—some 25,000 acres—is in the hill country of Oklahoma, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Arkansas, within existing national forest boundaries.

During this next 10 years we also hope to step up our land exchange program substantially. We are making progress in reducing our backlog of cases and we welcome new proposals to tidy up ownership patterns here in the South.

In short, we don't expect national forest ownership of commercial forest land area in this region—currently about 5 percent of the total—to be increased appreciably.

We can logically be expected to take an increasingly active interest in promoting the economic development of rural areas. We have noted that the most heavily forested areas tend to coincide with the most severely depressed local economies. The timber aspects of the Appalachia regional development legislation now before the Congress is one example. Our department's deep interest in rural areas development, rural renewal, cooperatives, and related matters can be expected to influence many of our actions in this next decade.

The establishment of Job Corps conservation centers on national forest lands in the South, beginning this month, will certainly have a bearing on our programs and accomplishments in the years immediately ahead.

Cropland retirement or other devices to achieve needed land use adjustments may

again become a major factor in reforestation here in the South. Before long you will be handling pulpwood harvested from plantations established early in the recent soil bank program. That this is possible is a striking tribute to the productivity of forest lands in this region.

We must all expect to witness increasing competition for land and resources here in the South. For example, one of the few things that has kept pace with the rising volume of pulpwood harvested is the rising volume of recreational visits to the forest lands which are producing the timber. Perhaps this next decade will mark a return to the historical downward trend in the acreage of timber-producing land. Certainly the shrinking acreage per capita will continue apace.

Emphasis on natural beauty and esthetic values in our rural areas is a strong emerging force that is obviously related to forests and forestry. All of us must expect a challenging public interest in what we do to, and with, forested land. For example, we have long sung the praises of selective logging and all-age management. But now we find even-age management, which involves clear-cutting, to be advantageous in many situations. One of our greatest mutual problems is to help the public understand what we are doing and why, when they see the "ugliness" of a newly cutover area.

Surely change will be the hallmark of this next decade. Your association, the forest industry, the Forest Service, and the other agencies represented here today—all will be part and parcel of the sweeping social and economic growth of this region and its people. Our Chief Executive and our Congress are clearly working toward new objectives and new emphasis on a host of matters which bear on our work and our programs. As public servants, we are committed to these objectives.

For my part, my expectations from this next decade are colored by my hopes. I hope that forestry in the South will reach new heights of technical and economic achievement. I hope that our agencies and our organizations, both public and private, will be able to look back with pride in 1975. May we see that we have played responsible and responsive roles across the full range of the dramatic growth that will have unfolded here in the South.

Poverty War Questioned

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 8, 1965

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following:

We are greatly concerned about effective methods of getting at the root causes of poverty in the United States. There has been considerable publicity concerning the administration's so-called war on poverty. The Congress has been asked to appropriate substantial funds for the broad programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Mr. William Farha, a constituent of mine in Wichita, Kans., recently advanced several thoughts which are worthy of consideration by the Members of Congress and other interested Americans. Mr. Farha's thought-provoking

ideas were contained in a letter to the editor of the Wichita, Kans., Eagle. The letter follows:

Yes, let us all use commonsense in trying to eliminate poverty in our Great Society. The Good Book says, "By the sweat of your brow you earn your bread." I am sure that every citizen is for conquering poverty in our beloved land and the world. On the other hand we must not overlook or misunderstand what war on poverty means.

If we should improve the world, we should begin to improve ourselves.

If we would save the world, we should begin by saving America.

A bankrupt America cannot save the world, or itself.

Any government that is big enough to give you everything you want, is big enough to take everything you've got.

The more is given the less the people will work for themselves, and the less they work the more poverty will increase.

The question is: are we contributing to the solution, or to the problem?

WILLIAM FARHA.

WICHITA, KANS.

"Time for Decision" Speech of J. Edgar Hoover Recommended to Every American Citizen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 1965

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following: One of the most dedicated Americans to the country's security has again received well-deserved recognition for his life-long efforts to awaken the public to the increasing dangers of relaxation from strict moral standards with resultant increased crime rates. In a speech at Loyola University, November 24, 1964, FBI Director Hoover was honored by the presentation of the "Sword of Loyola," and is the first person to receive such an award. Remarks by Mr. Hoover conveyed a message to which all should heed and practice.

I heartily endorse Mr. Hoover's remarks because I believe they are timely and trust that he and his organization will continue to receive the well-deserved support from our citizens.

"TIME FOR DECISION"

I am deeply touched to be selected as the first recipient of the "Sword of Loyola." It is very difficult to express happiness in words, but I assure you I will always cherish the great honor you have paid me tonight. I am humbled by the meaning of this distinguished award.

St. Ignatius Loyola belongs to that glorious band of men who make the history others write. And he is an enduring symbol of fierce determination and the dauntlessness of soul which swing the human race a little nearer to the ultimate fulfillment of that divine purpose toward which the whole of creation moves.

It is most fitting that you should establish this award in the name of a man who turned aside from narrow self-interest to dedicate his life and his sword to God. By your ac-

let to Collier
10/20/47 2/19/65

62-103697-15
ENCLOSURE

4-05

November 9, 1966

Honorable Harold R. Collier
Member of Congress
Berwyn, Illinois 60402

My dear Congressman:

All of your friends in the FBI were indeed happy to learn of your re-election to the United States House of Representatives, and we want to take this occasion to extend our most hearty congratulations.

I know that the years which you have spent in the service of our Nation are highly gratifying to you, and we deeply appreciate the fine cooperation you have given us. Let us know if we can be of any assistance in the future.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC-9

NOV 10 1966

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NOV 9 1966

COMM-FBI

1 - Chicago

NOTE: Congressman Collier received congratulations upon his re-elections in 1960, 1962 and 1964. There have been cordial relations with Collier. (R-Ill.)

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NOV 17 1966

September 16, 1965

62-10367-
Honorable Harold R. Collier
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

I received your letter of September 14th enclosing a communication from Reverend D. H. Wheat of Oak Park, Illinois.

While I certainly would like to be of service to your constituent, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. Therefore, I am certain Mr. Wheat will understand why I am not in a position to comment as he has suggested.

Enclosed is some literature it is hoped will be of assistance to Mr. Wheat and I am returning his letter to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6

SEP 16 1965

COMM-FBI

Enclosures (3)

Excerpt from FBI Appropriations Testimony, 3-4-65, on civil rights U.S. & World Report, 12-7-64

1 - Chicago - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: We have enjoyed cordial relations with Congressman Collier. Mr. Wheat was written in September, 1964, concerning Martin Luther King and was given a files confidential reply.

DTP:cms (6)

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SEP 28 1965

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HAROLD R. COLLIER

10TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

COMMITTEE:
WAYS AND MEANS

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
MARIE HERSHEY

EHP

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

September 14, 1965

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Ninth and Constitution
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing a letter I have received from the Pastor
of the Austin Boulevard Christian Church in Oak Park.

I would appreciate any information you can provide me
for Reverend Wheat in response to his inquiry.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

Harold R. Collier
Harold R. Collier

HRC:jkw
Enc.

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CORRESPONDENCE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106600-100

July 27, 1967

Honorable Harold R. Collier
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20516

My dear Congressman:

I certainly am grateful for the warm
tribute you extended to me on the floor of the House of
Representatives on my 50th Anniversary with the De-
partment of Justice.

One of the most enjoyable parts of such
an occasion is to be remembered by thoughtful friends
like you, and I want you to know of my heartfelt appreci-
ation for your generous remarks. I value highly your
continued support and friendship.

With warmest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC 20

62-15377-17

NOTE: Bufiles reflect very cordial relations with Congressman Collier.
He has been congratulated by the Director upon his re-elections to
Congress since 1958.

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proposals to the Council which is responsible for making up the budget, which is then sent to the Federal Bureau of the Budget and finally to Congress. To make sound decisions on the budget requires an intimate knowledge of the District Government in all its various aspects. In my view, the Commissioners are far better equipped to make these decisions than the members of the Council would be. However, the new system would be far more cumbersome than the present one. At the present time the department heads make recommendations regarding the budget, the Commissioners then hold hearings on these recommendations and determine the budget, which is then sent to the Federal Bureau of the Budget and to Congress.

Under the President's new proposal, presumably the single Commissioner would have to go through much the same process as the present Commissioners now do in order to develop his recommendations to the Council. The Council would then hold hearings and make its decisions, which would be slower and more difficult because nine people instead of three would be making the decisions. The Council's decisions would then be subject to review and possible veto by the Commissioner. In the case of a veto, the budget would probably go back to the Council for further consideration and possible overriding of the veto. Then the whole procedure before the Congressional Appropriations Committees would take place as at present. This seems to me to be a very long and cumbersome exercise, which would be most demanding on the time of all concerned and would probably not result in as good decisions as the present system. Furthermore, it would be difficult for the Congress to pin down responsibility for the decisions. At the present time the Commissioners are at least fully responsible to Congress with respect to such matters.

The present Commissioners have ordinance making powers covering many and varied subjects. Under the Reorganization Plan these powers would be transferred to the Council. Many of these regulations are quite technical in nature. They involve such matters as the Building Code, the Police Regulations, the Housing Code, Regulations for Hospitals, Nursing Homes, undertakers, Traffic Regulations, and a host of other matters. It seems to me that the Commissioners are more expert, better informed, and generally better qualified to deal with these questions than members of the Council would be. I think that over the years the level of performance of the Commissioners in these areas has been high.

I would like to comment briefly on the institution of the Engineer Commissioner. It is true that to have an Army officer in a position of responsibility in a city government is most unusual and somewhat contrary to accepted governmental theory. However, the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and it seems to me that this institution has worked very well under the unusual conditions which exist in the District of Columbia, with the strong federal interest in its government. I think that the District of Columbia and its citizens have benefitted greatly from this institution. The caliber of the men appointed as Engineer Commissioner has been very high. They have been men of unusual ability, the highest character, and great dedication to the public service. They have been keenly aware of their responsibilities to the citizens of the District and have been readily approachable by them. They have helped to import to the District Government an honesty, administrative efficiency, and freedom from corruption in contracts and public works, which many local and state governments could well emulate. I think that the Congress should be very slow to abolish the office of Engineer Commissioner.

There is one other matter which I would like to touch upon briefly. In my opinion the position of White House staff Advisor for District of Columbia affairs, which was set up a few years ago, has tended seriously to undermine the Commissioners and should be abolished. The President should handle his liaison with the District Government and his participation in District of Columbia affairs through the President of the Board of Commissioners. The same problem will exist if the Reorganization Plan goes through. The White House staff advisor would tend to undermine the new single Commissioner just as he does the present three Commissioners. I say this without intending to be in any way critical of the two persons who have held this position, both of whom are very able men and public servants of the highest type. I simply think that this position is organizationally unsound.

To summarize, I recommend that the Board of Commissioners be continued, that study be given to concentrating administrative authority by increasing the powers of the President of the Board and by other means (city manager), that the President of the Board be appointed by the President, that the ordinance and policy-making powers be continued in the Commissioners, and that the position of White House staff Advisor for District of Columbia affairs be abolished.

Sincerely yours,

SAMUEL SPENCER,

Former Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

SUPPORT OF WISCONSIN CONSERVATION COMMISSION FOR ALEWIVES BILL

Mr. SCHADEBERG (at the request of Mr. McClure) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

(Mr. SCHADEBERG (at the request of alewives, as everyone knows, are the little fish that have caused the big stink on the shores of Lake Michigan. Their propensity to die by the millions has ruined the pleasure of millions of vacationers who had hoped to enjoy the lake.

Ever-accumulating dead fish is an intolerable situation that requires action not only to remove the piles of rotting fish, but to eliminate the cause of the problem. State and local authorities have been doing a fine job of coping with this mess, but a Federal-State partnership would encourage even greater sustained efforts to prevent further recurrence of alewives' pollution. For this reason, I introduced H.R. 11271 and thus joined the fine work my colleague the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Zablocki] has been doing.

Today, I was pleased to learn that the Wisconsin State Conservation Commission has endorsed this approach. As I have a high regard for the ability of this commission and know that they have been constantly in the forefront of the efforts to maintain the ecology of the lake, I am grateful for the recent letter of Mr. James Smaby, chairman of the commission. The letter follows:

STATE OF WISCONSIN
CONSERVATION COMMISSION,
La Crosse, Wisc., July 20, 1967.

HON. HENRY C. SCHADEBERG,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SCHADEBERG: Thank you for your letter of July 6, 1967, transmitting a copy of

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bill H.R. 11271 which you have introduced in the House of Representatives. I am very pleased to note that you are taking definite action on a proposal to control or eliminate the alewife and other such pests from the waters of the Great Lakes.

I have reviewed the contents of this bill, and I wish to advise you that the Conservation Commission and the State of Wisconsin are wholeheartedly in support of your proposal to conduct studies, research and investigations in connection with the abundance and distribution of the alewife and the effect of this species of fish on the pollution of the Great Lakes and the recreational activities. Under the conditions which exist at the present time, specifically along our Lake Michigan shoreline, we realize that active consideration must be given to this problem. One phase of these studies certainly should be directed toward the possible control measures which may be applied to alleviate the nuisance which is created along our shoreline by the heavy mortalities of this fish which apparently occur annually.

It is noted that under the provisions of this bill the costs of such action are to be borne equally by the federal government and by the states, acting jointly or separately, and that the total appropriation provided would not exceed \$5 million for the federal share of the program authorized under the act. Although there would be a problem faced by Wisconsin, as well as other states, in providing the matching funds to utilize this appropriation, I can assure you that the Wisconsin Conservation Commission will be very happy to explore all possible sources of funding in the event that favorable action is taken on this bill by the United States Congress.

Thank you for providing me with the opportunity to comment on this desirable legislation.

Very truly yours,

JAMES R. SMABY,
Chairman.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I was absent on official business, and therefore not present on the floor at the time of rollcall No. 187. If I had been present I would have voted "yea."

FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE BY J. EDGAR HOOVER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PRICE of Illinois). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. COLLIER] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, I take this time, late though it may be, to pay tribute to one of the greatest Americans of our generation—indeed one of the most dedicated and able public servants of this century. He is J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, who today marks his 50th year with the U.S. Department of Justice.

John E. Hoover was born in Washington, D.C., January 1, 1895. Early in his Government career he had a coworker who was also listed on the payroll records as "John E. Hoover." As the story goes, the John E. come-lately agreed to part his name on the side in order to avoid confusion. Perhaps the other John E. Hoover will some day be mentioned in the history books, with a footnote in the chapter devoted to J. Edgar Hoover.

Young Hoover attended the public schools and was graduated from George

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Washington University Law School in 1916 and received his master's degree in law in 1917. His first Government job was with the Library of Congress, where he began work October 13, 1913. Fifty years ago today, July 26, 1917, he began his career in the Department of Justice, at a starting salary of \$990 per annum. Later in 1917 Hoover was put in charge of a unit in the Department's enemy alien registration section.

In 1919, Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer named Francis P. Garvan as Assistant Attorney General in charge of all investigations and prosecutions that dealt with the problem of bomb explosions. As part of Garvan's administrative staff, Palmer established a General Intelligence Division with J. Edgar Hoover, the special assistant to the Attorney General, in charge. Hoover received instructions to study subversive activities in this country in order to determine their extent and what action could be taken in the way of prosecution.

As he pursued his studies of the background of the Communists, Hoover became aware that a conspiracy, with headquarters in Moscow, was dedicated to the overthrow by force and violence of all non-Communist governments throughout the world, including the Government of the United States of America. He recognized that the writings of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, Leon Trotsky, Nikolai Lenin, and their disciples were a blueprint for placing the entire world under Communist domination, not by means of free elections and free choices, but by violence and subversion. He realized that the actions of the Communist Party were part of the conspiracy. He has never lost sight of that fact.

As a result of a shakeup in the Department of Justice, Hoover was transferred to the Bureau of Investigation as Assistant Director on August 22, 1921; his annual salary was \$4,000. Harlan Fiske Stone, who became Attorney General in 1924, began a search for the best man to place in charge of the Bureau in place of William J. Burns. He mentioned his problem at a Cabinet meeting. Herbert Hoover, the Secretary of Commerce, returned to his office and told his assistant, Lawrence Richey, that Stone was looking around for an intelligent young man to head the Bureau of Investigation. Richey asked:

Why should they look around when they have the man they need right over there now—a young, well-educated lawyer named Hoover?

The Secretary asked:

You think he can do the job?

Richey replied:

I know he can.

On May 10, 1924, Attorney General Stone summoned J. Edgar Hoover to his office and said:

Young man, I want you to be Acting Director of the Bureau of Investigation.

Hoover replied:

Mr. Stone, I'll take the job—on certain conditions.

Stone asked:

What are your conditions?

Hoover replied:

The Bureau must be divorced from political hacks. It must no longer be a catchall for political hacks. We must base every appointment on merit. We should make promotions on proved ability only, and the Bureau should be responsible to no one but the Attorney General.

Stone said:

I wouldn't give it to you under any other conditions. That's all for now. Good day.

As he related the story over a third of a century later in a magazine account, "Appointment with Destiny," he told about his most inspiring moment:

I resolved then and there to dedicate my full energies to making the FBI an organization which was efficient at all times, where employment was based strictly on merit, and where political string-pulling could not exist. I knew that only in this way would the FBI win and hold the respect of the people.

I feel today, as on May 10, 1924, the challenge to be a servant of my fellow man and my God. For behind that challenge lies a basic truth of the universe: good will triumph over evil; fidelity, bravery, and integrity will make men great.

It was easy for the Attorney General and the new Acting Director to agree on basic policies for the Bureau of Investigation. Three days after Hoover's appointment as the acting head of the organization, it was agreed:

First. The Bureau would be a fact-gathering organization, and its activities would be limited strictly to investigations of violations of Federal laws.

Second. Investigations would be made at and under the direction of the Attorney General.

Third. The personnel of the Bureau would be reduced as far "as is consistent with the proper performance of its duties."

Fourth. The incompetents and the unreliaables would be discharged as quickly as possible.

Fifth. All the "dollar-a-year" men, "honorary" agents, and others not regularly employed would be cut from the rolls.

Sixth. No new appointments would be made without the Attorney General's approval—and preference would be given to men of good character and ability who had some legal training.

These instructions gave Hoover elbow room in which to carry out his reforms. In a note to Attorney General Stone, sent 6 days after the latter had appointed him Acting Director, Hoover said:

I have . . . instructed the heads of the respective Divisions of the Bureau that the activities of the Bureau are to be limited strictly to investigations of violations of the federal statutes under your direction.

In letters and instructions to special agents, Hoover hammered over and over on a central theme:

This Bureau is to operate solely upon the basis of efficiency. Influence, political or otherwise, will not be tolerated and any Agent or employee of this Bureau resorting to same will be disciplined.

In May 1925, Hoover explained why he had such strong feelings about agents conducting themselves with circumspection. In a personal and confidential let-

ter to all special agents in charge he told them:

I want to bring to your personal attention certain conditions existing in the Bureau in the past and which I do not intend shall continue in the future. . . . I do know that some years past the forces of the Bureau of Investigation did not enjoy the best reputation. . . . I am strongly of the opinion that the only way whereby we can again gain public respect and support is through proper conduct on our part.

I do believe that when a man becomes a part of this Bureau he must so conduct himself, both officially and unofficially, as to eliminate the slightest possibility of criticism as to his conduct or actions.

This Bureau cannot afford to have a public scandal visited upon it in view of the all too numerous attacks made . . . during the past few years. I do not want this Bureau to be referred to in terms I have frequently heard used against other governmental agencies.

What I am trying to do is to protect the force of the Bureau of Investigation from outside criticism and from bringing the Bureau of Investigation into disrepute because of isolated circumstances of misconduct upon the part of employees who are too strongly addicted to their own personal desires and tastes to properly keep in mind at all times and upon all occasions the honor and integrity of the service of which they are a part.

The Attorney General appointed Hoover Director of the Bureau of Investigation on December 10, 1924. In a later letter to Dean Young B. Smith of the Columbia University Law School, Stone said:

I took the responsibility of appointing Mr. Hoover as head of the Bureau of Investigation, although many people thought that Mr. Hoover was too young a man, and had been in too close contact with the Burns regime to be given the post. I thought I knew my man, and the event has proved that I was right. I found him responsive to the ideas I held, that efficient police work could be done by men who were not crooks and who did not resort to crooked methods. Mr. Hoover has steadily built up the Bureau.

When a rumor that ex-agents were being given access to Bureau information came to the ears of Director Hoover, he wrote all employees on February 27, 1925, saying:

Rumors . . . have come to my attention, that former employees and officials of the Bureau may be able to obtain information of the Bureau's work and activities and may be shown special consideration in their dealings with the Bureau. Such a report, I trust, is without foundation, but I want to make certain that all employees of the Bureau understand fully that there is to be no special consideration shown to anyone whether or not he has been previously connected with the Bureau . . . and, further, that the files, records, and activities of this Bureau . . . are not to be discussed with or disclosed to anyone not officially connected with the Bureau or Department.

A few days after Hoover had transferred an agent who had been too active in politics, a Senator with considerable influence called on the Director and demanded to know why the transfer had been made. The Senator needed the agent to work in his campaign for reelection. Hoover told the Senator:

I'm very sorry, but I think it will be best for the agent and best for the Bureau if he

gets away from his political ties. This will give him a new chance.

The Senator snorted:

I'll take this up with the Attorney General.

Fifteen minutes later Hoover was summoned to Stone's office. Stone asked:

Hoover, what are the facts in this case?

Hoover explained the situation. Stone said:

I think you are not on entirely sound ground. I'm surprised you didn't fire the fellow at once.

On January 2, 1932, Associate Justice Stone wrote Hoover:

I often look back to the days when I first made your acquaintance in the Department of Justice, and it is always a comfort to me to see how completely you have confirmed my judgment when I decided to place you at the head of the Bureau of Investigation. The Government can now take pride in the Bureau instead of feeling obliged to apologize for it.

On March 4, 1933, while riding with Franklin Delano Roosevelt from the inaugural ceremonies, Herbert Hoover pointed out to his successor that the Bureau had been reorganized and operated on a nonpartisan basis and expressed his hope that it would continue under young Hoover's management. The two Hoovers were not related to each other. The new President promised to look into the situation and see what he could do.

In July 1933, President Roosevelt decided that Hoover should remain in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. J. Edgar Hoover has served in the Department of Justice under the following chief executives: Woodrow Wilson, Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, Herbert C. Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, and Lyndon B. Johnson. He has been head of the Bureau during the incumbencies of all but the first two.

During his service with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover has frequently paid his disrespects to criminals and those who aid and abet them. He has referred to criminals as "scum from the boiling pot of the underworld," "craven beasts," "public rats," "vermin," and "vultures." He has hammered on the theme that criminals and those who knowingly associated with them were the real public enemies. He has criticized "venal politicians" who were allies of the underworld, and lawyers who were the respectable fronts for gang operations. He has spoken out against crooked police and has described those who abused the States' parole systems by turning habitual criminals loose time after time to commit more crimes as "sob sisters" and "sentimental yammerheads."

J. Edgar Hoover is one man whom gangsters soon learned they could not threaten with impunity. I will let Donald F. Whitehead relate the story from the pages of his book "The FBI Story":

In the parade of criminals, Alvin Karpis in time was labeled "Public Enemy Number 1"—wanted for the \$100,000 extortion-kidnaping of William Hamm, Jr., of St. Paul,

Minnesota, and on local charges of murder. He was known in the underworld as "Old Creaky." Hoover frequently referred to Karpis as a "rat," and finally this sneering barb killed Karpis. He sent word to Hoover that he intended to kill him.

Hoover issued instructions that when agents received any information on Karpis' whereabouts, he was to be notified so that he might take charge of the case. FBI agents mentally tagged Karpis as the Boss's man.

Hoover was in New York on the afternoon of April 30, [1936] when he received word that Karpis had been trailed . . . to New Orleans, where he was reported living in an apartment house on Canal Street. He flew to New Orleans with a squad of special agents. The local police weren't notified. No chances were taken on a "leak" flushing Karpis into flight.

As Hoover and his men approached the apartment building by automobile, Karpis and a companion unexpectedly walked out the door. For a few, tense seconds the FBI cars were blocked by a man riding a white horse up the street, then the horse moved out of the way. Karpis climbed into his automobile. Hoover ran to the left side of the car and Assistant Director Earl Connelley to the right side. Hoover reached into the car and grabbed Karpis before he could reach for a rifle on the back seat.

"Put the handcuffs on him," Hoover ordered. But no one had remembered to bring handcuffs. An agent pulled off his necktie and tied Karpis' hands behind him. "Old Creaky," all the bravado gone and ashen with fear, was put aboard a special plane to be flown to St. Paul, Minnesota, to stand trial for the Hamm kidnaping.

Karpis was given a life sentence for the Hamm kidnaping.

Thus the boss of the G-Men made his first arrest. Then he followed it up with others equally spectacular.

One of these was the arrest of the notorious Louis (Lepke) Buchalter whose gang forced the baking industry alone to pay them an estimated \$1,000,000 for protection.

As the FBI closed in on Buchalter, Walter Winchell broadcast a radio appeal for the gang leader to surrender, with the promise that his civil rights would be respected by the FBI. Negotiations began immediately between intermediaries of Buchalter and Winchell and finally an agreement was reached.

On the night of August 24, 1939, Director Hoover walked alone through New York City's streets to the corner of 28th Street and Fifth Avenue. And there the hunted man, Buchalter, surrendered to him. The FBI got Buchalter, and Winchell got an exclusive story. Buchalter was turned over to state authorities and later was executed for murder.

When Hoover spoke out against abuses of the parole system and "sobsister wardens," prisons which were like "country clubs," and "convict-coddling," the National Probation Association tried to have him gagged. President Roosevelt and the Attorney General were asked to force Hoover to "refrain from issuing statements which are derogatory and destructive to the advancement of probation."

Hoover wrote to the Attorney General:

While it is a fact that from time to time in my public addresses I have taken occasion to criticize the administration of the parole and probation system, I have never criticized or denounced the theory or principle of parole or probation.

Hoover told Cummings:

What I have talked about has been the administration of those systems by venal politicians and by inefficient and corrupt in-

fluences in some of our States, and I have not done so but literally hundreds and running in thousands of cases to prove my point.

In a letter to the Topeka Capital in 1936, Hoover said:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation believes that the secret of crime eradication lies not in a national police force but in solidarity and the combined linking of all law enforcement agencies. It believes in a close-knit cooperation, each unit capable of handling its peculiar problems but capable also, when necessary, of mobilizing its efforts in a concerted drive against the criminal element of this country.

He once stated his aims thus:

I want to see our field of activity become a real career, a profession, to which can be attracted the decent, honorable, respectable, young men of the country who can go into it as a career and look forward to making something out of their life's work, rather than as a dumping ground, as all too frequently it has been, for some ward politician to use in repaying his obligations to his political party.

Hoover laid down these ground rules regarding cooperation between law enforcement agencies:

The FBI is willing and ready to cooperate with all law enforcement agencies. The only exceptions are when officers of the law are corrupt and controlled by venal politicians; when they can't keep a confidence and be trusted; or when they are so incompetent that to cooperate with them would defeat our purposes.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been just as active in the fight against subversion and treason as it has been in the never-ending war on crime and criminals. Late in 1923 a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee asked the Department of State to present its position regarding the recognition by the United States of Soviet Russia. Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes requested J. Edgar Hoover, then the Bureau's Assistant Director, to prepare the brief for his use on Communist activities in the United States. Hoover's brief, which was supported by original documents, traced the interlocking relationship and control of Soviet Russia over the Third International and Communist leaders in the United States in the preparation and advocacy of the use of force and violence to obtain Communist ends. Hoover sat with Hughes at the witness table. Their presentation was neither controverted nor denied by Communist leaders in the United States or abroad. The subcommittee refrained from acting favorably on the Senate resolution to recognize the Soviet Union. It remained for Franklin Delano Roosevelt to recognize the Communist regime in 1933.

Although the Communists are known to have made numerous efforts to penetrate the Federal Bureau of Investigation, there is no evidence that they have ever succeeded. There are many agencies of the executive branch of which this cannot be said.

During World War II, J. Edgar Hoover rendered a tremendous service to his country by helping to keep the Communist secret police, the NKVD, from setting up an office in this country. Once

again I will let Don Whitehead recite the facts from "The FBI Story":

In early 1944, FBI Director Hoover received confidential reports from the Pentagon and the State Department which alarmed him. The reports came from sources too reliable to be doubted and both had the same documented story: arrangements were being made for the Communists' secret police, the NKVD, to set up an office in Washington.

Without prior clearance from the White House, Secretary of State Hull, or the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Office of Strategic Services had agreed with Russia's Commissar of Foreign Affairs Molotov for an exchange of missions which would permit OSS men to go to Moscow and NKVD men to come to Washington.

Presumably, each agency would act only in a liaison capacity in the interchange of intelligence. But Hoover knew that each country which had tried such cooperation with the Russians had found itself in trouble trying to curb the NKVD's efforts at espionage.

Hoover sent a special messenger to the White House with the following confidential letter dated February 10, 1944, to Harry L. Hopkins, the President's close friend and aide:

"DEAR HARRY: I have just learned from a confidential but reliable source that a liaison agreement has been perfected between the Office of Strategic Services and the Soviet Secret Police (NKVD) whereby officers will be exchanged between these services. The Office of Strategic Services is going to assign men to Moscow and in turn the NKVD will set up an office in Washington, D.C. This agreement, I am advised . . . has gone so far that War Department officials now feel they cannot change the program.

"I wanted to bring this situation to your attention at once because I think it is a highly dangerous and most undesirable procedure to establish in the United States a unit of the Russian Secret Police which has admittedly for its purpose the penetration into the official secrets of various government agencies. The history of the NKVD in Great Britain showed clearly that the fundamental purpose of its operations there was to surreptitiously obtain the official secrets of the British Government. I am informed that various other countries where the NKVD has operated have had a similar experience with it.

"I feel that it will be highly dangerous to our governmental operations to have an agency such as the NKVD officially authorized to operate in the United States where quite obviously it will be able to function without any appropriate restraint upon its activities. In view of the potential danger in this situation I wanted to bring it to your attention and I will advise you of any further information which I receive about the matter."

Sincerely,

J. EDGAR HOOVER.

Hoover sent a memorandum to Attorney General Biddle advising him of this development. He passed on to Biddle the same warning he had given Hopkins, adding:

"Secret agents of this agency in the United States operating surreptitiously have been engaged in attempting to obtain highly confidential information concerning War Department secrets. I think that the establishment of a recognized unit of the NKVD in the United States will be a serious threat to the internal security of the country."

The "War Department secrets" to which Hoover referred were the secrets of the atomic bomb, which were being guarded in the Army's Manhattan Engineer District.

The exchange of intelligence missions was blocked by the White House and quietly forgotten by everyone concerned.

It remained for the Rosenbergs and others to steal the Nation's atomic secrets for the benefit of our enemies.

I know that a number of my colleagues are waiting to add their tributes to mine, but let me briefly recapitulate some of the accomplishments of J. Edgar Hoover during his years at the helm of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Included among the programs which he initiated to strengthen the Bureau are: the founding of the Identification Division in July 1924; the creation of the FBI Laboratory in November 1932; the opening of the FBI National Academy on July 29, 1935; and the beginning of the National Crime Information Center in January 1967.

There were 441 special agents and 195 clerical employees in the Bureau in 1924; today it has over 15,000 employees, including 6,600 special agents.

Mr. Speaker, J. Edgar Hoover would have been a success in any other field that he might have chosen. Certainly he would have made a great President of the United States, but then we would only have had his services for a brief 8 years. As it is, we have had the benefit of his ability, his loyalty, his dedication, his advice, and his example for half a century—an amazingly long period of time for one individual to serve his country and his fellow Americans.

When the Lord walked the earth, he told his disciples, "Woe unto you, when all men shall speak well of you." J. Edgar Hoover has never had that worry, as there have always been men who would speak nothing but ill of him. All I can say in reply to these men is what was once said of another great American, "We love him for the enemies he has made."

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the subject of this special order in tribute to J. Edgar Hoover.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PRICE of Illinois). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLIER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

(Mr. HALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Illinois yielding and I certainly wish to join with him in his remarks about this great American citizen and this great leader of men, J. Edgar Hoover.

Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to work during World War II with the directorate of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the men and boys alike who have shared in and have been benefited by the confidence and stature that J. Edgar Hoover exudes as he organizes and leads and directs our security forces around the world, most of whom he has trained.

Mr. Speaker, we are thankful to the good Lord, as the distinguished gentle-

man from Illinois [Mr. COLLIER] has said, that he has spared this man and his mental acumen for so long during which to serve his nation.

Mr. Speaker, what a paradox it is that he continues to serve our Nation today as it is, being rocked and buffeted with turmoil and riots, disturbances, which J. Edgar Hoover has striven to prevent and which indeed he would have prevented had he had the power of the higher tribunals, and the judiciary, and the support of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Speaker, the record will reflect that in all instances his findings have been based upon legislation passed by this body. As a result of his diligent efforts and his intelligent application of the art of his profession, all of us are better able to sleep at night because of the efforts of J. Edgar Hoover.

Mr. Speaker, the place of J. Edgar Hoover in history in making this Nation great is unexcelled by any other man.

I thank the gentleman for yielding. We join with the gentleman from Illinois in this 50th anniversary celebrating the service of J. Edgar Hoover to this Nation.

Mr. COLLIER. I thank the gentleman from Missouri for his contribution.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLIER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

(Mr. McCLODY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I want to join in the gentleman's tribute which is being paid today to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the privilege, during this session of Congress and during the last session of Congress, to serve as a member of the House Committee on the Judiciary. During that time we have considered a great many anticrime measures, and to have had the support of J. Edgar Hoover in behalf of meaningful and worthwhile legislation along this line.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that the Nation, and the people of this Nation, today associate the subject of law enforcement with the name of J. Edgar Hoover. I know also that under his able direction, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has come to mean faithful dedication and devotion to the enforcement of the law.

I would also like to mention the fact that under his jurisdiction there has been established an FBI school which is a wonderful training ground for law enforcement officers around our land. There is no greater credit which a local law enforcement officer achieves than to have his certificate of having been graduated from the FBI school.

I am hopeful this type of law enforcement training can be extended and expanded eventually in accordance with the pattern of the FBI school under J. Edgar Hoover's direction so that we can follow through on the guidance and leadership at the Federal level which he has es-

established for assuring this Nation of a better and stricter enforcement of our laws around our land.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy and proud to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. COLLIER. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLIER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity the gentleman has extended to the Members of the House to express a few words in tribute to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, a great and dedicated public servant.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 50th anniversary of service of one of our outstanding public officials, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, John Edgar Hoover. Mr. Hoover is to be highly commended on his excellent job in helping to maintain the American way of life. It is the Federal Bureau of Investigation that has been responsible for protecting the liberties we all share. In Mr. Hoover, the Nation has a reliable and respected public servant that has become a hallmark of the system which he has directed.

The history of the Bureau has been quite aptly described in a book by Don Whitehead, "The FBI Story" and I should like to quote some excerpts from it:

The FBI had its beginning in 1908 when President Theodore Roosevelt demanded an investigative agency in his crusade against the "land thieves" in the West and the big-business "trusts" in the East. For many years the agency was known as the Bureau of Investigation. It wasn't named the Federal Bureau of Investigation until 1935 although we shall refer to the Bureau as the FBI prior to that date.

Here, in summary, is how the FBI developed through the years:

1908-24

In its beginning, the Bureau was a disorganized and loosely directed agency without character or discipline. Washington held little control over the agents in the field. There were no fixed standards of training or personal conduct. Political endorsements carried more weight than experience or character in the selection of agents.

The small and inept force of 219 agents which existed in 1915 failed in its first great mission. It was totally unequipped to deal with the clever espionage and sabotage ring of World War I which was organized by German Ambassador Johann von Bernstorff. Saboteurs were left free to bring about such outrages as the infamous "Black Tom" explosion in New York Harbor, which destroyed the United States' greatest arsenal with a mighty roar heard for more than a hundred miles. They destroyed defense plants with explosives and fired wheat fields in the West.

These were years of violent social unrest, when men preached anarchy, when mysterious bomb explosions spread terror, and when the Communist Party was first formed in America to advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence. In combating violence, the Bureau's agents were not trained to protect civil liberties in such affairs as the "Palmer Red Raids" of 1919, when alien extremists were rounded up for deportation. Vigilante groups took the law into their hands in many cases.

These also were the years when corruption spread through the country and into government in Washington. And the time came at last when the Bureau itself was threatened with destruction by the indignant public reaction to dishonesty.

1924-33

Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone took the advice of President-to-be Herbert Hoover and named young J. Edgar Hoover (no relation) to do a housecleaning job in the Bureau of Investigation. Hoover's first move was to fix high standards of personal conduct for his agents. Then he began to get rid of the political appointees who couldn't measure up to these standards. They were replaced by young men with training as lawyers and accountants.

Hoover brought the agents under strict supervision. Procedures were set up for checking on their conduct and performance. Uniform operating procedures were adopted. A school was established for training new agents. The FBI became an organization with character and with a firmly fixed purpose—to make law enforcement an honorable profession for trained career men.

1933-39

The times demanded an aggressive, hard-hitting campaign against gangsters who were running wild across the country in the aftermath of Prohibition. The clean-up job was given to the FBI.

Agents were trained by Marine and Army experts to shoot fast and shoot straight. Congress gave them the authority to carry weapons and to make arrests. A series of crime bills extended the FBI's jurisdiction to deal with kidnappings, bank robberies, extortions and other crimes.

During these years, Hoover and his men emerged as the "G-Men" (the nickname coined by George "Machine Gun" Kelly, short for government men), who couldn't be corrupted by all the millions of gangland. These were the slam-bang, rough-and-tough years of blazing gun battles with the John Dillinger gang, the Barker-Karpis gang and other hoodlum combinations who were terrorizing the Middle West.

The FBI was hardened as a mobile crime-fighting organization. Hoover brought science into the fight against criminals with the establishment of the FBI Laboratory. The FBI National Academy was organized to train local police officers in the latest crime-fighting techniques and to encourage federal-local cooperation in law enforcement as the means of avoiding the national police force which was being demanded at that time.

1939-45

During these war years, the FBI's operations assumed a new dimension. President Roosevelt made the Bureau responsible with the Army and the Navy for guarding against espionage, sabotage and subversion. The FBI became not only a crime-fighting organization, but also an intelligence agency.

In startling contrast to the Bureau's fumbling in World War I, the FBI was alert to Nazi espionage, and spy rings were broken up long before the United States entered the war. There was not a single case of foreign-directed sabotage throughout the war—no "Black Tom" explosions and no saboteurs' fires sweeping through chemical plants. And the huge war job was carried out with meticulous regard for civil rights. There were no mass raids and no vigilantes.

In a super-secret operation, FBI agents went into Central and South America to help friendly governments break up Nazi spy rings and search out hidden radios pouring intelligence information into Germany.

In contrast to intelligence work in the past, which had been limited to specific, short-term assignments, President Roosevelt made the FBI's responsibility a continuing one, involving a broad new front.

1945-56

During the Cold War years, the FBI concentrated largely on the fight against communism in addition to the upsurge in crime. In 1936 President Roosevelt had given the FBI a secret directive through Secretary of State Cordell Hull to investigate Communist activities throughout the country, and agents had kept close watch on the Communist Party.

Now the investigations began to uncover evidence of the Communist subversion which Hoover had warned against for years. The stories of Fuchs and Harry Gold and the Rosenbergs began to unfold, along with contemporary evidence that the Communist Party leaders were conspiring to overthrow the United States Government by force and violence. This was the period when the FBI literally went to war against the Communist Party. But the war against crime continued as well and led FBI agents down strange trails in the pursuit of criminals such as those involved in the kidnapping of little Peter Weinberger on Long Island and the acid attack which blinded labor columnist Victor Riesel.

Despite the strict discipline, long hours and hard work, relatively few agents leave the FBI for easier, higher-paying jobs. There is something in the FBI which holds them, an intangible spirit akin to the pride developed in the Marine Corps. In 1955, for example, the turnover among agents was less than one-half of one percent.

Who are these men called FBI agents?

They are a cross-section of American life. They are men trained in law, accounting, science and engineering. But adaptability and versatility are as important as academic training in investigative work, and the FBI looks for young men whose interests are wide and varied.

Some agents were once commercial artists. Some studied medicine and then decided they preferred the life of an agent. Some worked as musicians, pharmacists, bookdealers, social workers, salesmen, architects, newspapermen, teachers, auditors, brokers, cashiers, farmers and factory workers, among other pursuits. Among them, they speak or read thirty different languages and dialects and their hobbies vary from art to sports.

These men form the FBI. They are professionals highly trained for their work and guided by the principle that establishing innocence is just as important as establishing guilt in their investigations.

The early years of struggle were bitter ones. But there can be no understanding of the FBI without looking into the forces which helped in the past to shape its future.

I should also like to include the background of John Edgar Hoover in order that all Americans would take pride knowing the man directing this most important work.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER—DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

John Edgar Hoover was born January 1, 1895, in the District of Columbia. He was educated in the public schools of the District of Columbia and received Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws degrees from The George Washington University. He holds honorary degrees from The George Washington University, Pennsylvania Military College, New York University, Kalamazoo College, Westminster College, Oklahoma Baptist University, Georgetown University, Drake University, University of the South, University of Notre Dame, St. John's University Law School, Rutgers University, University of Arkansas, Holy Cross College, Seton Hall College, Marquette University, Pace College, Morris Harvey College and The Catholic University of America.

Mr. Hoover entered the Department of Justice in 1917, and in 1919 he was appointed Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

From 1921 until 1924 he served as Assistant Director, Bureau of Investigation, and in May, 1924, he was named Director. Mr. Hoover received a commission in the United States Army Reserves in 1922 and resigned his commission on April 24, 1942, in view of the importance of the intelligence work of the FBI, of which he was Director. At that time he held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in Military Intelligence. He has been admitted to practice law before the bar of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, the United States Court of Claims and the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Hoover is a Mason, both Royal Arch and Scottish Rite, 33°, and a Shriner. He is a member of Kappa Alpha Fraternity; Omicron Delta Kappa; Delta Theta Phi; Alpha Phi Omega; and Zeta Sigma Pi. He is a member of many national and statewide law enforcement associations; a trustee of The George Washington University; member, Board of Directors, Boys' Clubs of America; member, National Court of Honor, and honorary member, National Council, Boy Scouts of America; Active Member, Grand Council, Order of DeMolay. He is a member of the Columbia Country Club, Washington, D.C. He has authored three books, "Persons in Hiding," 1938; "Masters of Deceit," 1958; and "A Study of Communism," 1962.

On 3-8-46, Mr. Hoover was presented the Medal of Merit by the President of the United States. On 11-13-54, he was awarded the Cardinal Gibbons Medal by the National Alumni Association of The Catholic University of America for outstanding service to his country. On 5-27-55, President Eisenhower presented Mr. Hoover the National Security Medal for his outstanding service in the field of intelligence relating to National Security. On 1-27-58, President Eisenhower presented Mr. Hoover the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service. On 4-28-58, he received the U.S. Chamber of Commerce "Great Living Americans" award. On 5-5-58, he received the Freedoms Foundation's "George Washington Honor Medal" for his speech, "The American Ideal." On 6-16-59, he was presented the "American Citizenship" award by the Junior Order United American Mechanics. On 8-4-61, the U.S. Senate passed a resolution commending Mr. Hoover upon his 37 years of "distinguished service to the United States" as Director of the FBI. On 12-7-61, Mr. Hoover received the Mutual of Omaha Criss Award for "his outstanding contribution to the personal security and safety of the American public." On 2-22-62, he received the Freedoms Foundation's "George Washington Honor Medal" for the second time. On 8-14-62, the Order Knights of Pythias conferred its first annual Distinguished Service Award upon Mr. Hoover. On 11-9-62, the Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A. presented Mr. Hoover their highest award, the "Gold Medal of Merit," which was inscribed "In recognition of outstanding and meritorious service in the battle for civil rights and liberties. His integrity and devotion to justice will be remembered forever." On 11-16-63, Mr. Hoover received the "Pro Deo et Juventute Award" from the National Catholic Youth Organization in New York City. On 12-4-63, Mr. Hoover was the recipient of the "Brotherhood Award" from the Brotherhood of Washington Hebrew Congregation "for his unswerving devotion to the betterment of brotherhood among all races, creeds and colors." On 11-24-64, Mr. Hoover received the "Sword of Loyola Award" because "his life has been one of selfless devotion to country and God." On 12-12-64, Mr. Hoover received the "Gold Medal" of The Pennsylvania Society "for distinguished achievement." He was awarded the "Grand Cross of Honour" by the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite, 33°, on October 19, 1965.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, many of the men here today who will salute J. Edgar Hoover for his completion of 50

years of service to our Nation are much closer friends of this great man than I. None, however, can possibly say that he is more of an admirer of Mr. Hoover than I.

There seems to be little reason for me to attempt through additional tribute to further embellish the magnificent record which J. Edgar Hoover has built during his career with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The outstanding work this man has performed speaks for itself.

There does seem to reason to speak of Mr. Hoover's weathering the passage of 50 years in one of the most sensitive and tumultuous positions in the Federal Establishment. I suppose that there have been many other dedicated public servants who have labored for the Government for half a century, but I would warrant that none who have been nearly as openly exposed to public scrutiny have emerged with such an unblemished record as has Mr. Hoover.

I know that there are those Americans who denounce the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and there are those who speak disparagingly of Director Hoover. Fortunately for these United States, such persons certainly constitute only a minute segment of our society. Believe me, even among those who fear J. Edgar Hoover the most, it would be next to impossible to find a man who did not have a healthy respect for the Director and the Bureau he has so ably built and administered. I can truthfully say that I have never met a man who did not respect J. Edgar Hoover, and thank God most of our Nation has a dedicated admiration for this great American.

Mr. BETTS. Mr. Speaker, a significant anniversary will be marked this week: J. Edgar Hoover's 50th year of service with the Department of Justice. There are many men who have given a lifetime of service to their countrymen but few have made a greater contribution than J. Edgar Hoover. His name is synonymous with integrity, crime fighting and as the principal combatant of internal subversion.

Since May 10, 1924, J. Edgar Hoover has been Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He has served under 15 Attorneys General and seven Presidents. The FBI has changed vastly from fighting the crime syndicates of the 1920's and 1930's. Yet it has adapted to these changes and is known as world leader in new technology of crime detection and the apprehension of criminals. Its growth is characterized by able, well-trained career personnel, handpicked and promoted by Mr. Hoover. Never the taint of political or professional scandal has besmirched this pillar of law enforcement agencies.

We in the Congress can be proud of this statesman who, at age 72, conducts the vital business of the FBI each day with a firm and expert hand. I salute you, J. Edgar Hoover, and hope you will continue beyond this half century of service for we need you at the helm of the FBI.

MR. HOOVER'S MONUMENT

Mr. BROTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to join in paying tribute today to a man who, for the past 50

years, has done so very much to preserve the greatness and integrity of this Nation.

July 26, 1967, marks the 50th year of continuous service with the Department of Justice by J. Edgar Hoover. All but 7 years of this service has been devoted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that Mr. Hoover will remain in the Nation's service for years to come. But whenever he decides to retire he will leave behind the finest monument that a man can possess—a great organization which he has built virtually from the ground up.

I can personally verify the fact that Mr. Hoover's monument is a great one. I once served the Nation as a U.S. attorney, and it was my pleasure to work closely with the FBI. It is a fine and effective organization made up of an unusually high-caliber corps of men and women.

But historians will not need to depend entirely on testimonials such as mine in order to document the scope of Mr. Hoover's contributions to the Nation. The facts and statistics which are a matter of public record are quite sufficient.

The feats of the FBI have become almost legendary, from the John Dillinger manhunt, the solution of the Lindbergh kidnaping case, and the roundup during World War II of Nazi saboteurs, to the infiltration of the Communist Party of the United States. Today, the FBI, under Mr. Hoover's guidance, is the central internal security and intelligence agency to protect this Nation from the threat of subversion and espionage from abroad.

In fiscal year 1966, FBI arrests resulted in 13,023 convictions. But other statistics—administrative statistics—are equally impressive. Mr. Hoover has established rigid criteria for his agents, and each agent is trained in all aspects of police and intelligence work. The program works. From 1957 to 1965, the Bureau reported none of its agents were killed while pursuing FBI official duties. And each year, Mr. Hoover reports to the Congress a sizable saving in the form of more than 1,500,000 hours of unpaid overtime work on the part of himself and his agents.

Mr. Hoover, your monument is the finest a man could hope for.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, J. Edgar Hoover is a vintage American. He is known and respected throughout the land. His record of service in positions of grave importance and responsibility is without parallel. His devotion to this country is unsurpassed.

In many nations of the world the overseer of internal security is passionately hated by most of his people. That is not true in the United States. No man is more widely esteemed by people in all walks of life than J. Edgar Hoover. No man has done more to encourage respect for law and to make law worthy of respect than the able Director of the FBI.

This is a man of deep conviction, who does not grasp and snatch at each new theory that comes along masquerading as revealed truth. He does not hunt perpetually for fault in America. Instead, he has retained a steady faith in the

bedrock principles which have made this country great.

He is a conservative. He is a progressive. He is a man of letters and of science, a professional, always in step with the best new thoughts and developments of his time. He is not afraid of change. He has always welcomed progress. But he has time and again raised his voice to warn this Nation to preserve its heritage.

Of course he has enemies. What man of stature and ability does not? The discordant clash of interests in a diversified society inevitably creates these rifts and differences. We do not agree with him on every occasion. But we do respect him, and the power and eloquence with which he states his views.

Mr. Speaker, no man is above criticism, and no public man can hope to escape it. Frequent condemnation is the price of eminence. But the test for men like Hoover is whether their records of accomplishment can withstand the searching, critical light of history. I have no doubt that his record will.

Today we honor J. Edgar Hoover. But how can we add to the luster of his reputation? What can we say that people do not already know? His name is bound up irrevocably with the law enforcement organization he has built to distinction, and his place is secure in the affection of our people.

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Speaker, as a former special agent of the FBI, I am pleased to join my colleagues in paying tribute to J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on the occasion of the completion of 50 years' service with the Department of Justice. As an agent, I came to realize the tremendous role Mr. Hoover played in the development of the FBI and in the great progress in the field of crime detection in the United States. In my day in the Bureau we were concerned principally with bank robbers and kidnappings. Later the Bureau was given the full responsibility by President Roosevelt to coordinate all matters relating to espionage, sabotage, and violations of the neutrality regulations. During the administration of President Truman the FBI was assigned the task of checking the loyalty of all Federal employees. Today the FBI has jurisdiction over more than 100 major Federal laws.

During these 50 years of service, the Bureau has grown not only in numbers but in the respect and confidence of the American people. When Mr. Hoover was appointed Director by the then Attorney General Harlan Stone back in 1924, he was given complete authority to revitalize the Bureau. During these years Mr. Hoover has been responsible for the policy that has made the FBI the most respected police organization in the world.

It was his decision that required special agents to have law training, accounting experience, or extensive police experience. The central fingerprint bureau, the new crime laboratory, the National Police Academy are but a few of the great contributions resulting from the policymaking of Mr. Hoover.

In addition to his demanding work as the Director of the FBI, Mr. Hoover is a

noted author, a confidante to Presidents, a lecturer of note, the holder of honors too numerous to mention including honorary academic degrees from some of the leading universities of our country. He is unquestionably one of the great men of America. While his accomplishments are many, I personally believe his personal example and his strong and effective leadership have been outstanding. No man ever served in the FBI without having been influenced by the strength and the courage and the dedication of the Director. He has lifted law enforcement to the status of a profession. He has proved to the American people that the FBI is not only a competent but an honest and just police force.

Our country is indeed fortunate that he is willing at the conclusion of 50 years' service to continue the arduous and demanding role as the Director of the FBI.

To Mr. Hoover, I offer my congratulations on a lifetime of service and a sincere wish that he will enjoy good health so that he may continue for many years his dedicated work.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, it is a real pleasure for me today to join the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. COLLIER] and my other colleagues in saluting America's top law-enforcement officer as he celebrates his 50th anniversary with the Department of Justice.

There is little that we can add to the long list of honorary degrees, citizenship awards, and other recognition which have come to John Edgar Hoover over his long and illustrious career. It is however, truly fitting that we pause and pay our respects to this distinguished civil servant who has done so much in the field of law enforcement.

Mr. Hoover's year of service to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and to the whole country represent the foundation on which modern law enforcement methods and techniques have been built.

Moreover, J. Edgar Hoover is an outstanding example of a universally respected and admired civil servant, who serves as an outstanding example not only to the fine men and women of the FBI but to all Government employees and indeed to all Americans.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to add my accolade of praise to J. Edgar Hoover upon his 50th year of public service in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. For a good many of those years, he has found himself under fire and attack from those who would deal softly with crime and subversion. Adverse news coverage, hostile reporters, and aggravated segments of the population have often tried to badger him but without success. In spite of pressure more than sufficient for the breaking of a lesser man, J. Edgar Hoover has never weakened, and because of his forbearance and unwavering adherence to the principles of justice throughout his last 50 years, he rightly deserves the title "Hero of Our Republic."

It is indeed appropriate, Mr. Speaker, that we pay tribute at this time to our Nation's finest law enforcement official. I cannot help but think that it is a comfort to everyone that Mr. Hoover has set an outstanding example of liberty under

law. Today when our society seems to be in a constant state of flux, changing values, morals, and ideas, it is with pride that we point to Mr. Hoover as representing uncompromising, no-nonsense law enforcement. Having served under 15 Attorney Generals and seven Presidents, J. Edgar is not a publicity seeker. His modesty is as resolute as the way he tracks down criminals. Under his administration, Hoover has been responsible for the arrest of hundreds of organized crime and syndicate leaders. FBI investigating units have been sent into all fields of endeavor—from the Communist Party to civil rights to peace demonstrations.

It is indeed appropriate, Mr. Speaker, that we take time to honor and commend the Director of the FBI for a hard job well done. The land of the free is made a lot safer thanks to the personal insights and efforts of one of America's greatest public servants. I would be the first to admit that there is a lot of truth in the old adage that no one is indispensable. But to assume that Americans would enjoy the security provided by an FBI as sound and efficient as the one we have today without J. Edgar Hoover, is one assumption that I am not daring enough to make.

Mr. Speaker, while I hate to ever see the day come when we will have to give consideration to Mr. Hoover's successor, I certainly hope that we will enact legislation prior to that time that would require Senate confirmation of this all-important post, and insert the text of the bill I introduced again in this 90th Congress, H.R. 874, to be reprinted at this point in the Record:

H.R. 874

A bill to provide that the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall hereafter be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Department of Justice shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(b) The functions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall include the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States, the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records, the exchange of such records with and for the official use of the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government and of States, cities, and other institutions (such exchange to be subject to cancellation if dissemination is made outside the receiving departments or related agencies), and such other matters within the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice as the Attorney General may direct.

Sec. 2. Subsection (a) of the first section of this Act shall not apply to the individual who holds the office of Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the date of the enactment of this Act.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, in these days of disturbances in our Nation and throughout the world it is enjoyable to take time to praise 50 years of service to the United States by one of the greatest Americans, J. Edgar Hoover, a living symbol of the old fashioned, hardline, bedrock leader who believes in his Nation

and works to the best of his many abilities for its best interests.

I submit that no American is considered more loyal to his nation than our Director of the FBI.

Rather than praise the man, I believe I can accomplish this, and the added end of promoting his beliefs, by quoting from various speeches which Mr. Hoover has made during the past few years.

First and foremost in his statements one finds Mr. Hoover rooted deeply in the concept of a nation united under God. Thus:

It is what a nation has in its heart, rather than what it has in its hand, that makes it strong. The nation which honors God is protected and strengthened by Him.

We are a God-Loving people. This is our greatest strength. Let our national motto always be, In God we Trust.

On the responsibility of the individual to his nation, Mr. Hoover says:

The fight against crime and communism can be won, and it will be won, but only with the help of every decent American citizen. No individual in this great land of ours should underestimate the importance of his or her role.

On the threat of communism:

We are at war with this sinister conspiracy. Every Communist today must be considered an enemy, wherever he may be, at home or abroad.

A "soft" approach toward the menace of communism can lead only to national disaster.

We are at war with communism and the sooner every red-blooded American realizes this the safer we will be.

On civil disobedience:

The law of the land is above any individual. All must abide by it. If we short cut the law, we play a dangerous game which only can result in total defeat for all of us because if we destroy our system of government by law, we destroy our only means of achieving a stable society.

It is a great misfortune that the zealots of pressure groups always think with emotions, seldom with reason. They have no compunction in carping, lying and exaggerating with the fiercest passion. They cry liberty when they really mean license.

On crime and subversion, he says:

Crime and subversion are formidable problems in the United States today because, and only because, there is a dangerous flaw in our Nation's moral armor. Self-indulgence—the principle of pleasure before duty—is practiced across the length and breadth of the land. It is undermining those attributes of personal responsibility and self-discipline which are essential to our national survival. It is creating citizens who reach maturity with a warped sense of values and an undeveloped conscience.

Crime is a parasite, feeding upon public disinterest and moral lethargy.

On the problem of civil rights:

America has taken the lead in working them out, and it is taking the lead today. It is doing more for its underprivileged minorities than any other nation in the world, but there is more to be done.

We thank God that where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.

As citizens of a free country, we must judge people as individuals—not by race, creed or color.

And on America in the face of adversity:

Our nation was founded by overcoming adversity. From the time of the early patri-

ots—The Pioneers, the Civil War, World War I, the Great Depression, World War II—always there has been a challenge for us to meet and conquer. Greatness won through the challenge of adversity can, however, be lost through inaction and lethargy.

Challenge, not compromise—Victory, not defeat—these are words which have real meaning for true Americans.

J. Edgar Hoover is living the life that he would ask others to live—that of the concerned American doing his job. He has built the FBI into the actual paragon of law enforcement agencies. With this in mind I add one more of Mr. Hoover's comments:

Justice has nothing to do with expediency. It has nothing to do with temporary standards. We cannot, and will not, permit the FBI to be used to super-impose the aims of those who would sacrifice the very foundations on which our government rests! I take humble pride in emphatically stating... that as long as I am Director of the FBI, it will continue to maintain its high and impartial standards of investigation despite the hostile opinions of its detractors. Furthermore, the FBI will continue to be objective in its investigations and will stay within the bounds of its authorized jurisdiction regardless of pressure groups which seek to use the FBI to attain their own selfish aims to the detriment of our people as a whole.

It is this type of dedication which is needed in our Government, and to this end I have today introduced a resolution calling for Senate approval of a Presidential appointment to succeed Mr. Hoover at such time when he chooses to end his distinguished service as Director of the Bureau.

During a speech in 1962 upon receiving the George Washington Award of the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Mr. Hoover quoted an 1850 speech by Daniel Webster. I believe Webster's words aptly characterize the man we praise today:

I was born an American; I will live an American; I shall die an American; and I intend to perform the duties incumbent upon me in that character to the end of my career.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my distinguished colleague from Illinois, HAROLD COLLIER, in commending J. Edgar Hoover for the 50 years of dedicated and effective service he has given to the Department of Justice.

It is a properly accepted fact that through Mr. Hoover's dedication and genius the FBI has become the most respected and effective agency of its kind in the world and that the Director deserves not only the laudatory comments being made this afternoon in the House but also the respect and appreciation of all America.

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 50th anniversary of a remarkable career, the career of J. Edgar Hoover. It is fitting that we should pay tribute here to this man who ranks as one of the most dedicated officials in our Government today.

Mr. Hoover's contribution to his nation spans the entire life of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as we know it today, for Mr. Hoover's career in the Department of Justice began exactly 50 years ago on July 26, 1917. It was not until 1935 that the Bureau of Investiga-

tion became known as the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The years have gone by, we have seen the Bureau increase in manpower and advance in technology. The latest equipment and scientific procedures are used in the work against crime. This expansion of the Bureau into one of the finest law enforcement agencies in the world is largely due to the effective leadership provided by Mr. Hoover. It is to his credit that Mr. Hoover has remained in close touch with all his agents, refusing to simply sit back and let the rest of the organization move on its own momentum. The effectiveness of the FBI is due in such a major way to this leadership by one of the genuinely great Americans of the 20th century. The high respect and affection Americans feel for J. Edgar Hoover transcends narrow partisanship and is shared by people of every age and walk of life.

All Americans owe a deep debt to Mr. Hoover for his relentless efforts to make our country safe from criminals and those who would destroy our way of life. Neither expense nor time is spared in tracking down and apprehending the thousands of criminals who endanger our society. The amazing success of the FBI is well known to all of us.

As an outstanding example of devotion to his country, Mr. Hoover has remained as Director beyond the retirement age. His personal sacrifices in declining retirement have further enriched the Nation with continuing service.

May this fine American continue to provide leadership to the FBI and may he enjoy personal happiness and good health through many years to come, secure in the knowledge that his Nation appreciates him and is deeply grateful for his tireless work.

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, it is a distinct honor to pay tribute to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as he completes 50 years of service with the Department of Justice.

Mr. Speaker, few public servants have served the people so well and over so long a period. The FBI is generally acknowledged to be the finest police and investigative force in the world. It has greatly advanced the concept of law enforcement by introducing scientific methods and professional discipline. Under the direction of Mr. Hoover, these advances in the solution of crime have been shared with State and local law-enforcement agencies. This partnership has been an invaluable aid to strengthening law enforcement agencies throughout the United States.

The FBI has over 6,000 special agents in nearly 60 field offices, all of whom are qualified lawyers or accountants. Under the enlightened leadership of Mr. Hoover, an exceptionally dedicated force has been created. One measure of its high morale is the low turnover. Less than 5 percent a year leave the FBI. Mr. Hoover has built up a tough, disciplined corps of fearless, resolute agents who work as long hours as any group in public service.

Mr. Speaker, John Edgar Hoover has spent all his adult life working for the Government. After attending a Washington, D.C., high school, he secured his

first job at 18 as a messenger in the Library of Congress. Even though working full time, he attended George Washington University and earned both a bachelor's and master's degree.

It was in 1917 that Mr. Hoover went to work for the Department of Justice. After World War I he was appointed a special assistant to Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer and took part in deportation proceedings against the troublemakers of that era. This early experience alerted him to the rising threat of Communist subversion from within, which is a continuing danger against which we must ever be alert.

In the Harding administration Mr. Hoover was appointed an Assistant Director of the Bureau of Investigation. In 1924, after the organization was rocked by the Teapot Dome scandals, Mr. Hoover was asked to take over and rebuild the Bureau. He agreed if two conditions were fulfilled—that he have a free hand and that there be an end to politics in the organization. The Attorney General, Harlan Fiske Stone, agreed and the FBI as we know it today began to function.

Through the succeeding years Mr. Hoover has built an agency unlike any other in the world. The FBI has become a model for every agency which seeks to control crime, both in the United States and abroad. It has never been tainted by scandal or political patronage.

The FBI today is a monument to the integrity of the man.

Mr. Speaker, I therefore take the greatest pleasure in adding my tribute to those of my many colleagues in the House who honor one of America's most distinguished citizens, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, John Edgar Hoover.

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, it is a distinct honor for me today to join my colleagues in the House of Representatives in paying tribute to a distinguished American who marks his 50th anniversary with the Justice Department this week. President Johnson has said of J. Edgar Hoover:

He is a hero to millions of decent citizens and anathema to evil men. No other American now or in our past has ever served the cause of justice more faithfully or so well. No other American has fought so long or so hard for a safer and better national life.

These words so very appropriately reflect the deep respect and admiration so many of us feel for the man who took over the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1924 and rebuilt it from top to bottom. It has become, as a result, the most expert and enlightened police investigative force in this country. In fact, the FBI is generally acknowledged to be the finest investigative force in the world. It has greatly advanced the concept of law enforcement by introducing scientific methods and professional disciplines that have filtered down to precinct station houses in hundreds of cities across the country.

And J. Edgar Hoover is chiefly responsible for this expertise. His record of dedication and longevity in his job is unsurpassed. According to a recent newspaper account, there is no Govern-

ment official of equal rank outside of Congress who has continued in his job as long. The FBI Director has served under 15 Attorneys General and eight Presidents.

Under the capable leadership of Mr. Hoover, the FBI has rendered valuable service to law enforcement agencies throughout the Nation for nearly half a century. Under his guidance, the Bureau has remained free from disrupting influences and from political, territorial, and economic pressures in its dedication to the cause of law enforcement.

This dedication is simply a reflection of its Director. Certainly he deserves our praise for the continued excellence of his devoted service to the Nation. Surely it can be said that J. Edgar Hoover has earned the trust, confidence, and appreciation of all Americans.

Mr. DENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in admiration of and congratulation to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. We honor him today as he completes 50 years of service with the Department of Justice.

The mark of a man's contribution to the character and culture of our society cannot be measured in terms of academic degrees, both earned and honorary, of which Mr. Hoover has many. Rather the mark of a man's influence of the very fabric of our United States must be measured by the continued adherence to his principles by the citizens of our Nation.

Director Hoover has long been in the forefront of the movement to assure our Nation against external and particularly internal Communist threat. The foundation that has molded to combat Communist aggression can only be maintained and strengthened—if we use the perseverance and wisdom that Mr. Hoover has used to such strong advantage in the past.

Mr. Hoover has likewise helped to develop in our Nation a respect for the law of our land—based on the fairness and sureness of his direction of the FBI. Such riots as are now occurring completely overshadow and subvert a true analysis of our vast majority of citizens who are law abiding.

Mr. Speaker, a former FBI agent, I can personally speak of the courage, wisdom, and devotion that J. Edgar Hoover has given to our Nation. It is for us to continue the groundwork laid by him in his 50 years of dedication and unestimable service. May we renew our dedication to fulfill his goal of a safe America.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of my colleagues honoring the distinguished Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover.

It has been my distinct privilege to know this man and to be accorded the privilege of training under his supervision at the FBI National Police Academy, which I attended in 1947.

Through the years, he has proven himself to be the No. 1 law-enforcement officer in the United States, if not the entire world. His courage in the face of seemingly insurmountable odds has earned him the respect of every law-en-

forcement officer in this country as well as the love and devotion of every law-abiding citizen.

During his 50-year career in the Department of Justice, he has served under eight Presidents and has earned accolades from all of these men. Others have come and gone while the venerable Mr. Hoover goes serenely on, appearing to be immune to the ordinary vicissitudes of high office. He has maintained the almost impossible position of keeping the FBI free of partisan politics and corruption.

Mr. Hoover was appointed Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation when it was established in 1908 and has made it into an impressive monument to efficiency and integrity. Ability is the key factor to his seemingly inviolate position. He has put together the most expert and enlightened police investigative force in this country and has earned the respect and admiration of all who have had the privilege and honor of being associated with him. He deserves the praise and admiration of a very grateful nation.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the 50th anniversary of J. Edgar Hoover's unparalleled career as a servant of the law. On this day in 1917, Mr. Hoover left a tedious job cataloging books in the Library of Congress to take the position of clerk in the Department of Justice. He had just been admitted to the bar, after 4 years of night study at the George Washington University. Within 2 years, he had become special assistant to Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer and, within seven, had been named Director of the Department's corrupt and incompetent Bureau of Investigation. Those who need visible proof of Director Hoover's great service to his country need only look to the present reputation of the FBI; the Bureau of today, and of the last 43 years, stands in the image of its Director as a model of integrity, loyalty, and responsible exercise of a delicate role in our Government.

But there is no need for me to recount Mr. Hoover's brilliant career, which my colleagues have already so ably rehearsed today; the facts are so well known that they have entered into public legend. I would like to point out that this great record of accomplishment continues a family tradition of public service, extending well over a hundred years. The Hoover family has lived in Washington for five generations, almost from the date of the founding of the District. The members of its last three generations have been public servants. J. Edgar Hoover's father and grandfather served in the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and his brother was inspector-general of the U.S. Steamboat Inspection Service.

John Edgar himself was born in a house in Seward Square, just five blocks to the southeast of the Capitol and took his first job in the office of Senator Jones of Nevada. I can think of no man more worthy to be the symbol of the public servant, both from family tradition and from personal accomplishments. His own career demonstrates the virtues that we hope to find in the entire Federal administration—efficiency, integrity, isola-

tion from politics, and complete devotion to duty. We all know that the FBI operates very closely to a delicate area of constitutional law—State and local control of police enforcement—and we should remember that Mr. Hoover, through the early years of his directorship, faced congressional suspicion that his Bureau would become a national police force.

Certainly his position carried with it the dangers that lie potentially in any position of power—dangers of misuse, of overextension, of disregard for the public good. Mr. Hoover averted this danger by his restraint, by his respect for the legal and constitutional limitations of his position, and above all by his manifest devotion to his duty. I cannot remember one occasion on which an agent of the FBI abused the authority in his trust. This devotion makes up no small proportion of the great prestige of J. Edgar Hoover. The example of this man's prestige should stand as a monument for emulation by all the men in the service of our Government.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, recently completed 50 years of service in that capacity.

It is doubtful that any servant of the people and the Federal Government has ever performed his duties so long, so illustriously, so effectively, and with such dedication. In a sense, Mr. Hoover is the FBI, for it is largely as his creation that it has grown over a half century to become the finest agency for law enforcement, crime detection, and as a deterrent to criminal activity in the world.

Under the direction of Mr. Hoover, the FBI, over the years, has constantly engaged itself in the development of new scientific and laboratory techniques for use in its never-ending fight to curb lawlessness, to apprehend the criminal, and to bring him to the bar of justice.

The FBI shares all its knowledge and methods with State, county, and local law-enforcement agencies, under a program initiated by Mr. Hoover, which has proved of inestimable value in improving the caliber of police work throughout the country.

From my own experience, as a former agent of the FBI, I am able to pay further tribute to Mr. Hoover as a far-sighted trainer of thousands of young men who have "graduated" from their work under his direction to useful and rewarding activities elsewhere, in both the public and private spheres. Among former FBI agents, there are almost as many thousands of men who have become outstanding attorneys and jurists, business and industrial executives, public servants in high echelons, and, of course, a considerable number of present and former Members of the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress, the Government, and the Nation as a whole have a great deal for which to be grateful to J. Edgar Hoover. It is a real privilege for me to have this opportunity to pay my personal tribute to him before this body on this special occasion.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois for this oppor-

tunity to say a few words in tribute to the long and distinguished career of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Through the years and the crosswinds of politics, Mr. Hoover has held the FBI on a steady course of untarnished service to this Nation.

This requires a Director of rare courage, of firm conviction, and the ultimate in dedication. This is Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, to whom I am pleased today to pay this small tribute.

FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF CASTRO'S JULY 26 MOVEMENT REMINDS US THAT COMMUNIST CUBA CONTINUES HER CAMPAIGN TO SUBVERT THE AMERICAS THROUGH INTENSIFIED REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES BY STOKELY CARMICHAEL AND OTHERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under special order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI] is recognized for 60 minutes.

(Mr. PUCINSKI asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, today is the 14th anniversary of Fidel Castro's July 26 movement and should serve as a reminder that continued Communist control of Cuba constitutes one of the most serious dangers to the United States.

Not only does Communist control of Cuba constitute a danger to South America but the presence of Stokely Carmichael in Cuba today for a top meeting of Communists demonstrates that Castro and his Communist followers are now boldly planning to export their revolutionary tactics into the heartland of America and the ghettos of our large cities.

Mr. Speaker, we Americans should view developments in Cuba today with deep concern. We are witnessing the drafting of an offensive on our shores by the Communists which could have profound and disastrous effects on the very survival of our democratic system. Stokely Carmichael's arrogant boast in Havana yesterday that he will organize back power guerrilla groups in American cities cannot go unchallenged. I urge our State Department to withdraw Carmichael's passport and if he returns to the United States, we try him for treason. Here is a man who is in Cuba illegally. We have restrictions against travel to Cuba unless special permission is granted. He is openly consorting with Castro and the top Communist leaders of this hemisphere, and openly advocating guerrilla warfare for the overthrow of the United States.

Stokely Carmichael proves to us that only 90 miles south of Florida, there is a Communist regime which has been and is instigating violence and which proclaims it always will do its utmost to undermine our security. It is a regime which has vowed to employ any means at its disposal to disrupt peaceful life in neighboring and distant Latin American countries in order, as it shamelessly de-

clares, to provoke bloody upheavals throughout the hemisphere.

Because Cuba is a country that has 8 million inhabitants and because her economy has been ruined by Communist rule, we have tended, recently, to pay less attention to the Marxist regime of Fidel Castro, and to minimize it as a force that is able to threaten the peace on a continental scale.

Yet the Cuban dictator has been engaged in this effort for 8 years. Time and again he has defiantly proclaimed his determination to encourage violent revolutions everywhere, and has boasted of having meddled in the internal affairs of a number of Latin American countries.

I would like to draw this Chamber's attention to two Cuban statements which show that over the years the Communist regime of Fidel Castro has consistently followed its policy of promoting violence in disregard of international treaties and principles consecrated in the Charter of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States. In his speech on July 26, 1960, Fidel Castro declared that he intended to "convert the Andes mountain range into the Sierra Maestra of all the Americas," his first official call for a revolution in all of Latin America.

Seven years later, the Cuban policy, far from turning more benign, has become more extremist, more brutal, and more defiant. In May of this year, the capture in Venezuela of Cuban army officers infiltrating the country was announced by the Venezuelan authorities following which the Caracas government charged that Cuba is actively interfering in the internal affairs of that country.

On May 15, a lengthy statement issued in Havana by the central committee of the ruling Communist Party of Cuba, not only admitted that Cuban officials have helped to infiltrate guerrillas into Venezuela, but also defiantly proclaimed that a policy designed to "stimulate and increase to the maximum, the coordinated assistance to revolutionaries, wherever they might be . . . is morally right and of vital necessity."

The May 15 statement said that Cuba was not only "disinterested in evading responsibility" for intervening in internal affairs of Venezuela, but that she "does not need to ask permission or forgive" for her actions. Then, Communists Cuba brazenly challenged the Western Hemisphere, indeed the whole civilized world, by saying:

We are being accused of wanting to subvert the established order in this Continent and we, in effect, do proclaim the historical necessity that the peoples subvert the order established by imperialism in Latin America and the rest of the world. We are being accused of preaching the revolutionary overthrow of the established Latin American governments and we, in effect, do believe that all oligarchies and "gorilla" governments should be swept away by revolutionary struggle. We are being accused of supporting revolutionary movements and we, in effect, are giving, and shall give help every time it is asked for, to every revolutionary movement that is fighting against imperialism in every part of the world.

Do we, Mr. Speaker, need more proof of the danger Cuba represents to peace

November 6, 1968

PERSONAL

BP
Honorable Harold H. Collier
Member of Congress
Western Springs, Illinois 60558

My dear Congressman:

It was good to learn that you will again be a member of the United States House of Representatives, and I want to extend best wishes to you for a most successful term.

I hope you will not hesitate to contact us in the event we can be of any assistance in matters of mutual interest.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC 11

62-103697 18

19 NOV 7 1968

MAILED 24
NOV 6 - 1968
COMM-FBI

1 - Chicago

NOTE: Relations favorable. He was sent congratulatory letters in 1960, 1962, 1964, and 1966.

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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

53 NOV 18 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

W. J. Jones 11/15/68

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 5-28-68

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: GRADUATION EXERCISES

81ST SESSION

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY

5-29-68

REQUEST FOR PHOTOGRAPHS WITH THE
DIRECTOR AFTER THE CEREMONIES

Tolson _____
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Gandy _____

In connection with the graduation exercises of the 81st Session of the FBI National Academy, Wednesday, May 29, 1968, the Director has previously been advised by memorandum dated May 24, 1968, from Jones to Bishop of the request of Earl F. Morris, President of the American Bar Association and the principal speaker, to be photographed with the Director and Mrs. Morris following the ceremonies.

In addition, we have received a request for a photograph backstage with the Director after the ceremonies from Mr. Joseph F. Weldon, Chief, New York City Housing Authority Police, and Deputy Inspector Robert Ledee who is a member of the 81st Session of the FBI National Academy. We have had cordial correspondence with Mr. Weldon who is a former Chief Inspector of the New York Police Department. He has previously been photographed with the Director following graduation ceremonies of the FBI National Academy, the most recent being in 1960.

A request has also been received from Special Agent Fred A. Harvey, the Senior Resident Agent at Bismarck, North Dakota, with his son, Corporal Frederick R. Harvey of the Bismarck, North Dakota, Police Department, who is a member of the 81st Session of the FBI National Academy. SA Harvey entered on duty 4-13-42, resigned 9-30-44, reinstated 4-15-46 and is presently in grade GS-13. It is noted that SA Harvey is a graduate of the 13th Session of the FBI National Academy.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Casper
- 1 - Miss Gandy
- 1 - Miss Holmes

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 5 1968

JUN 4 1968

54 JUN 19 1968

TBC:smg (9)

(Continued next page)

PERS. REC. UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-258

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: Graduation Exercises

✓ T-1 DC

Superintendent James B. Conlisk, Jr., of the Chicago Police Department has also requested to be photographed with the Director backstage and Director of Training Robert E. McCann of the Chicago, Illinois, Police Department, who is a member of the 81st Session of the FBI National Academy. Superintendent Conlisk holds the Bureau in extremely high regard and the Director has exchanged cordial correspondence with him. The Director met Superintendent Conlisk on October 27, 1967, and a photograph was made at that time. The Director described the meeting as a very pleasant one and indicated that he had assured Superintendent Conlisk of the full and complete cooperation of the FBI in all matters.

Honorable Harold R. Collier, Republican Congressman from Illinois, has also advised that he plans to attend the graduation exercises and would appreciate the opportunity of shaking hands and being photographed with the Director backstage after the graduation exercises. Congressman Collier was elected to the 85th Session of Congress on November 6, 1956, and has been re-elected to succeeding Congresses. We have enjoyed cordial relations and correspondence with him and by letter dated 7-27-67 the Director thanked him for the warm tribute he had extended on the floor of the House on the Director's 50th Anniversary with the Justice Department.

Sergeant Abel S. Cravalho, Maui County Police Department, Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii, and Sergeant Charles P. Fee, Honolulu, Hawaii, Police Department, both members of the 81st Session of the FBI National Academy, have indicated a desire to be photographed with the Director backstage following the graduation exercises.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is respectfully suggested that the Director approve the making of the requested photographs.

Suggest "regrets"
✓

TEB

h

gta

ms

I handled per

- 2 - Mr Tolson's instructions

[Signature]

November 4, 1970

PERSONAL

011
Honorable Harold R. Collier
Member of Congress
Western Springs, Illinois 60550

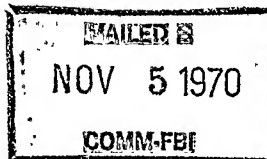
My dear Congressman:

I am very pleased indeed to express my heartiest congratulations upon your re-election to the United States House of Representatives. I hope that the coming term will be a continuation of your success in office, and if at any time I can be of service, by all means let me know.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



1 - Chicago

REC-21

62-103691-19

EX-112

NOTE: Favorable relations. He has received congratulatory letters each election year from 1960, inclusive.

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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

61 NOV 18 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

P. D. Williams
Room 4718

Election Confirmed Through

Wash. Daily News _____
Wash. Post _____
Wash. Eve. Star _____
N.Y. Times _____
UPI _____

HAROLD R. COLLIER
10TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

COMMITTEE:
WAYS AND MEANS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
MARIE HERSHEY

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Bishop ✓
Mr. Brennan CD ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Casper ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. Felt ✓
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Walters ✓
Mr. Spars ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

November 24, 1970

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It was good to review the mail upon my return to Washington and find such a warm letter of congratulations from you.

Your thoughtfulness in taking the time to write me is sincerely appreciated. I look forward with interest and enthusiasm to continuing my service to the people of my district in the United States Congress.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Harold R. Collier
Harold R. Collier

HRC:rk

(EX-102/11.)
REC-84 62-103697-20

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CORRESPONDENCE

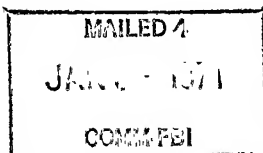
January 4, 1971

fw
3
Honorable Harold R. Collier
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

1
I was very pleased to note your generous comments about the FBI in your report to your constituents as printed in the December 30, 1970, Congressional Record. I very much appreciate your bringing this facet of our administrative operation to the attention of the citizens of your district.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover



1 - Chicago

RecB
NOTE: Bufiles disclose we have enjoyed favorable relations with Congressman Collier.

REK:hmp (4)

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REC-51

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62-103197-21

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gk *REC*

REPORT TO THE 10TH DISTRICT
OF ILLINOIS

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 29, 1970

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I submit herewith my report to the residents of the 10th Congressional District of Illinois by giving a summary of major legislation and my activities as their Representative in Washington, during the 91st Congress.

This has been a session of Congress that was characterized by a snail's pace movement in dealing with major issues. This Congress has set a record for total days in session while partisan politics delayed adequate solutions. Of the more than 27,000 bills which have been introduced in the 91st Congress only a small percentage have been considered and fewer than 500 have been enacted into law without particular attention to priority.

The wide spectrum of national concerns have been reflected in the more than 90 messages the President has sent to Congress. These messages covered such diverse topics as: electoral college reform, domestic welfare programs, income tax revisions, organized crime, hunger and malnutrition, selective service, drugs, labor disputes, transportation, environmental quality, social security, and many others.

As we all know, our Nation is undergoing a series of dramatic social changes. Improved communications, increased leisure time and growing educational opportunities all have combined to make the American citizen more involved and vocal on matters of national interest. It is

apparent that most people want to be heard, and they want their legislators to be more responsive and honest in voting on major issues.

The President has outlined his answers to some of America's most pressing problems. Unfortunately, political maneuvering has stopped many important programs from even being considered. This situation has posed the greatest of obstacles to the individual Congressman in trying to explain to his constituents why things are not getting done. Traditionally a variance of philosophy and approach could be handled through compromise. Today, with a President of one party and Congress of another, we are neutralizing what might have been sweeping results from broad new programs and losing effective laws in a swirl of politics.

Recognizing the variance of opinion that exists on major issues, I have continually sought the views of all of my constituents through the use of printed questionnaires. Over 25,000 voters from the 10th district responded to my last poll.

The final task of voting, of course, is the responsibility of the individual Congressman. When I vote on a particular bill, I try to determine if the expense involved in instituting the proposal is sound economically and feasible. In many programs the Federal Government is inefficient and wasteful when compared to local governments or private business involved in similar ventures. I contend that any legislator can be a fiscal conservative on one hand without neglecting progress and recognizing priorities on the other. My reasoning has led some to call me a conservative, and I readily accept the title if they mean conserving on Federal spending. It is regrettable that so many groups lobbying for more and more funds often cannot distinguish between the two.

Every taxpayer is concerned about the spiraling rate of Federal spending and increased national debt. From 1960 to 1969 the national debt increased nearly 25 percent. The interest on this debt of \$380 billion is nearly \$21 billion a year or almost equal to a full year's budget over a 10-year period. This type of deficit is directly responsible for the inflation we had to face in 1970. This is something we can and must change.

FEDERAL REVENUE SHARING

With each passing year, local taxing bodies as well as State governments find that property and sales taxes are less capable of meeting increasing demands for public service. In too many instances the application process for securing Federal funds has been complicated. In addition these funds are received too late to provide necessary relief on the local level.

For several years now I have pressed for a system that would return to the States a modest percentage of Federal revenues. President Nixon has now proposed a system whereby \$5 billion would be returned to the 50 States and District of Columbia during the first year of a revenue-sharing plan. Under this plan, no new taxes would be necessary because the rebate proposal will be funded from current revenues under the existing tax system.

ENCLOSURE

62-103617-24182

Revenue sharing as entailed by this measure would aid States, counties, and communities in a broad and unconditional manner with local needs and priorities determining ultimate distribution of the funds.

The State of Illinois would receive \$211,019,448 of which \$53,416,084 would be redistributed to its city, county, and township governments. Cook County government would receive \$5,676,024. Individual towns would receive sums approximating \$262,608 for Oak Park and \$160,477 for Des Plaines.

THE TAX REFORM ACT OF 1969

As a member of the Ways and Means Committee, which originally wrote the Tax Reform Act of 1969, I point with some personal pride to the many improvements in our tax structure that are provided by this measure.

Because this bill was one of the most comprehensive tax measures enacted into law since Federal income statutes were first passed in 1913, it is understandable that certain provisions did not meet with the approval of everyone. No comprehensive tax bill can please all of the people nor can it be written to the complete satisfaction of every Member of Congress either. It did correct a host of inequities.

Also significant in the field of tax legislation this year was the repeal of the 10-percent surcharge on all taxable income as recommended by the Nixon administration. It simply means that all taxpayers, regardless of their brackets, no longer pay the surcharge added to their normal taxes. I had an opportunity to personally play an important role in repealing this added Federal tax.

FBI PAYS ITS OWN WAY

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is one agency of the Federal Government that is more than paying its own way. During the past fiscal year, it collected \$345,832,583 in fines, savings, and recoveries from its investigations. This amounts to \$1.57 for every dollar appropriated for the FBI for the year.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CONTROL

The serious problem of environmental health control has belatedly drawn the stern attention of the American people as the ugly consequences of air and water pollution are felt more with each passing day. In 70 years of life, the average U.S. resident uses 26 million gallons of water, 21,000 gallons of gasoline, 10,000 pounds of meat, 28,000 pounds of dairy products, tons of metal, glass, woods, and plastics. Each U.S. citizen is responsible for the creation of 7 pounds of junk per day. Included in this growing trash heap are the rusting bodies of 7 million cars each year, 100 million tires, and many billions of bottles and cans.

Certainly, the Congress has recognized the need for an all-out attack on pollution, but there are areas of disagreement on the best course of action to take on certain environmental problems. While all new programs of the magnitude needed to solve pollution problems are costly, we must not fall into the trap of trying to measure the effectiveness of these programs merely in dollar signs. Primarily, stricter enforcement of exist-

ing laws is as vital as the new laws that must be enacted. I was pleased when President Nixon set up the Council on Environmental Quality and a Cabinet Committee on the Environment. A National Industrial Pollution Control Council is planned. In the past, antipollution operations and activities had been spread through 95 Federal agencies. Now, an important step will be one in which local governments enforce pollution codes and work closely with the Federal Government on pollution in the future. I was pleased to see an inefficient system transformed into a specialized agency.

STUDENT UNREST

Despite predictions in some quarters of increased violent student activities during the current school year, it is significant to note that State universities in Illinois have taken a strong stand against those that threaten to riot and destroy public and private property. It is finally being understood that public reaction to tactics of destruction on the college campus pose a serious threat to the very future of higher education in this country. I believe that the Nation will strongly support only those educators who believe that college is a place to learn and not as a forum for disruptive or violent dissent which violates the rights of other students on campus.

PANDERING ADVERTISING

Supreme Court decisions in recent years have opened the floodgates for a torrent of obscenity through the mails. The Post Office Department received more than 200,000 complaints during 1969 from irate parents who had found smut mail addressed to their youngsters. Using existing laws, the Post Office has begun a crackdown on those who use the mail to distribute pornography.

Families receiving unsolicited smut advertising through the mail can ask a postmaster to direct that the promoter send no more mail, of any kind, to them. The sender is also ordered to remove the family's name from any mailing lists he owns, controls, or rents. If a family moves and it wishes to continue the order at the new address, it is necessary to furnish the new address to the postmaster who issues the order. Promoters who violate the Post Office directives may be punished by both a fine or imprisonment.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO OF THE EDUCATION BILL

While I am in favor of essential education appropriations programs, I felt that the great spending deficit of this and past Congresses justified the President's veto of the Office of Education appropriation bill.

Ninety-two percent of all educational expenses are paid for with local and State funds so that the President's veto represented a cut of less than 1 percent in the overall expenditures for education in this country. Obviously then, his veto was not as serious as some of the news media reported.

At a time when our national debt is a record \$381 billion increased by \$16 billion over last year and a new limit approved by Congress of \$395 billion, the time to tighten our belts and bring some

responsible leadership to develop our fiscal policies is long past due.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

For the first time in 20 years, spending for human resources will exceed defense spending. This is reflected in the 1971 budget and is particularly significant when related to the 1962 budget when 48 percent of the budget went for defense items while only 29 percent was directed to health, education, welfare, retirement programs, and so forth. This fiscal year slightly more than 35 percent goes for defense and 41 percent for human resources.

One point about deficit spending should be made very clear. Nearly \$95.1 billion of the 1971 budget cannot be cut because of prior commitments made by previous Congresses. In saying this another way it means that 69 percent, or more than two out of every three Federal dollars, is out of reach of budget cutters. Increases in uncontrollable spending now runs \$7 billion a year, and will add \$28 billion to the budget by fiscal 1975. Thus I want to emphasize that the road to reducing tax burdens is an uphill fight to achieve a balanced budget, controlled expansion of Government expenditures in proportion to increases in Federal revenues and expansion of the gross national product.

MILITARY SPENDING

Military spending is in the process of being cut and constantly considered in terms of the strength and security of the United States. During the past year the size of the armed services has been reduced by 75,000. The number of employees in defense industries has been cut by 310,000 and further cuts in military spending are underway. Actually, the budget for fiscal 1971 calls for a substantial reduction in spending on defense, when compared with fiscal 1970.

POST OFFICE REFORM

For many years the Post Office Department has been characterized by inefficiency and constantly rising deficits. For instance, during fiscal 1970 the loss was \$1.6 billion. Outdated equipment and facilities, cumbersome regulations and often politics have hindered the many dedicated postal employees in carrying out their duties. I introduced provisions for adjusting wages in high cost-of-living areas in 1958 and more recently on April 29, 1970. These provisions have been included in the postal reform bill passed this last summer. Other provisions call for the post office system to be designed like a corporation-styled Federal agency. A commission similar to a board of directors will be formed and given a free hand to establish a postal system that can pay its own way. I believe that this is the first major step toward an efficient post office and reduced Government expense, but it is as yet untested.

SOCIAL SECURITY

A major bill which would benefit senior citizens was approved by the Ways and Means Committee early in 1970 and was later passed by the House of Representatives. The bill, Social Security Amendments of 1970, provides for a 5-percent

raise for all social security beneficiaries with a triggered in cost-of-living increase as a hedge against inflation.

The measure is at this writing being considered by the Senate and will require an affirmative vote, of course, before going to conference. This action may delay it until next session.

CRIME

Although belatedly, Congress recognized the need for action on the President's recommendations for crime control legislation.

The District of Columbia omnibus crime bill was finally approved in July and is a comprehensive plan including reform of court, criminal and bail procedures; a public defender's system; plus new, court supervised authority to prevent the destruction of vital evidence and further crimes by suspects awaiting trial. Of prime importance is the fact that this bill was designed to be used as a model for all State and local governments in the future.

The Ways and Means Committee became deeply involved in the problem of drug control this summer by holding hearings and approving legislation aimed at drug control.

Until 1968, the control of drugs was scattered among several departments and agencies of the Federal Government. In some cases there were great differences in the way that drug problems were handled. Under the reorganization plan, which went into effect in 1968, control of drugs was under one agency, the Justice Department's Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

As part of the move to bring together the divergent yet pertinent laws on drug controls, the Ways and Means Committee participated in the formation of a single statute to be enforced by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

If this legislative reorganization is successful, there will be uniform requirements for those licensed to handle narcotics and drugs, and uniform penalties for those who sell or use them illicitly.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported the bill in September and the recommendations of the Ways and Means Committee were included as title III of the bill.

Title I of the bill authorizes the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to increase its efforts in the rehabilitation, treatment, and prevention of drug abuse through community health centers and through public health service hospitals and facilities. The bill also provides for increased research and also encourages treatment of narcotic addicts by private physicians.

Control of drug abuse through registration of manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, and all others in the legitimate distribution chain would stop the illegal traffic in narcotics. Drugs specifically named for control included all hard narcotics and opiates, marijuana, all hallucinogens, amphetamines, barbiturates, and tranquilizers subject to abuse.

The bill also revises the entire structure of criminal penalties involving controlled drugs by providing a consistent method of treatment of all persons ac-

cused of violations. While mere possession of controlled drugs is a misdemeanor, manufacture or sale of illicit drugs is punishable by up to 15 years in prison in the case of the most dangerous drugs, and second offenses would carry double the penalty for a first offense.

RAILROAD GRADE CROSSINGS

There finally appears to be a ray of hope for those who are constantly annoyed and delayed by trains at railroad grade crossings.

The recently passed Railroad Safety Act contained a provision that I have sought for many years. It provides for a comprehensive study of the problem of eliminating and protecting grade crossings. This provision was a part of H.R. 14463 which I introduced in 1969.

Another bill that I introduced to lend Federal assistance in improving grade crossings has gotten as far as hearings. It is also in the study stage.

PROBLEMS AT O'HARE AIRPORT

In a continuing effort to block any expansion or addition of runways at O'Hare International Airport, I have held several meetings with officials at the Federal Aviation Agency, the Department of Defense, the General Services Administration, and mayors of the 16 municipalities surrounding O'Hare.

Since the airport is operated by the city of Chicago, little attention has been given to the complaints of the residents of the 10th District by airport officials. Thus, those most responsible for providing relief from the nuisance and aggravation caused by the airport have been unwilling to provide solutions. Unfortunately, the answer to this dilemma may only be found in bringing cases before a court as residents surrounding other airports have frequently done in the past 2 years.

I intend to do everything possible to block any further transfers of Federal land to expand O'Hare Airport by the military and continue investigating every complaint received in my office.

NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION—FOREST PARK

Completely contrary to reports in the local news media, I neither recommended nor approved of the establishment of the South Suburban Bulk Mail Distribution Center in Forest Park. In fact, I believe that the disestablishment of the naval ordnance station was an unpardonable mistake on the part of the Department of Defense. I contend that the aggregate cost of this together with postal center facilities will confirm my original contention with regard to the final imprudence of this decision.

It should be understood that under the Surplus Land Act of 1949, any agency of Government can declare its real estate and physical facilities surplus to their needs, in which event the General Services Administration, not the Congress, determines its subsequent disposal according to specific priorities written into the Federal statutes.

Because I am in the process of reevaluation of both the figures and proposed usage of the facility, I shall withhold all further details pending a complete report within the next 30 to 60 days.

DISTRICT OFFICE

During this last summer my district office was moved to 8909 Cermak Road in North Riverside. The office is open Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. My two telephone numbers there are 447-2746 and 447-4006.

I introduced the following bills during the 91st Congress, many of which are now law:

House joint resolution 182: Amend the Constitution to provide for direct election of the President and Vice President.

H.R. 4255: Prohibit the mailing of obscene matter to minors.

H.R. 4256: Limit categories of questions on census.

House joint resolution 420: Amend Constitution with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings.

H.R. 5583: Strengthen and clarify law prohibiting introduction or manufacture for introduction, of switchblade knives into interstate commerce.

H.R. 7866: Federal Tax-Sharing Act of 1969.

H.R. 8274: Tax deduction for educational expenses.

H.R. 9791: Legislative Reorganization Act of 1969.

H.R. 10004: Amend Social Security Act to increase outside earnings.

H.R. 13030: Elimination of rail-highway grade crossings in Illinois.

H.R. 13241: Sexually Provocative Mail Regulation Act.

House concurrent resolution 356: Humane treatment of prisoners of war.

H.R. 14407: Amend Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide adequate financial assistance and to increase allotments to certain States.

H.R. 14463: Railroad Safety and Research Act of 1969.

SECOND SESSION

H.R. 15654: Exempt people 65 and older from paying social security deductions.

H.R. 16024: Amend Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

H.R. 16025: Wastes Reclamation and Recycling Act of 1970.

H.R. 16028: Amend Federal Water Pollution Control Act—comprehensive programs for water pollution control.

H.R. 16029: Amend Federal Water Pollution Control Act—provide financial assistance.

H.R. 16027: Amend Federal Water Pollution Control Act—development of waste water reuse technology.

H.R. 16030: Environmental Financing Act of 1970.

H.R. 16171: Amend Railroad Retirement Act to provide a 15-percent increase in annuities and to change method of computing interest on investments of railroad retirement accounts.

H.R. 18006: Penalty for persons who interfere with conduct of judicial proceedings.

H.R. 18007: Prohibit foreign aid to countries failing to take steps to prevent export of narcotic drugs.

House resolution 1171: The United States maintains sovereignty over the Panama Canal.

- E10826

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—*Extensions of Remarks* December 30,

H.R. 18689: Amend Public Health Service Act to encourage physicians, dentists, and so forth, to practice in areas where shortages of such personnel exist.

HAROLD R. COLLIER
10th DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

COMMITTEE:
WAYS AND MEANS

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
MARIE HERSHEY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Walters	✓
Mr. Soyars	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

January 14, 1971

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is just a note to acknowledge your thank you note in regard to my remarks in the Congressional Record on December 30th in regard to the FBI.

I am very pleased that you noted my comments and found them pleasing.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Harold R. Collier
Harold R. Collier
(R-ILL.)

HRC:rk

REC 44

SI-114

62-103697-22

19
3 JAN 18 1971

54 JAN 22 1971

no ack. reply
CORRESPONDENCE

EXP. PROC.

37 JAN 18 1971

new file of 1/4-71
RETURN TO 4732
Rm 41732

January 4, 1971

Honorable Harold R. Collier
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

I was very pleased to note your generous comments about the FBI in your report to your constituents as printed in the December 30, 1970, Congressional Record. I very much appreciate your bringing this facet of our administrative operation to the attention of the citizens of your district.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Chicago

NOTE: Bufiles disclose we have enjoyed favorable relations with Congressman Collier.

REK:hmp/hak (4)

April 28, 1971

Honorable Harold R. Collier
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

I have learned of your plans to call attention to my 47th Anniversary as Director of the FBI on May 10th and want you to know I am most appreciative of your thoughtfulness in doing this.

Your support of my administration of this Bureau over the years has meant a great deal to my associates and me and you may be sure it is particularly gratifying at this time when we are being subjected to totally unjustified attacks and unwarranted criticism. We are indeed grateful for your efforts in our behalf.

Sincerely yours,

- 1 - Chicago J. Edgar Hoover
1 - Mr. Sullivan (detached)
1 - Mr. Bishop (detached)
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones (detached)

NOTE: Based on memorandum from J. B. Adams to Mr. Callahan dated 4-28-71 captioned "Congressman Harold R. Collier, (R-Illinois), Tribute To Director 5-10-71." RGH:mjb

HRH:mrm (7)

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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

61 MAY 6 1971

APR 29 1971

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: April 28, 1971

FROM : J. B. Adams *RAT*

SUBJECT: CONGRESSMAN HAROLD R. COLLIER
(R - ILLINOIS)
TRIBUTE TO DIRECTOR 5-10-71

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11/27
Enclosed is a copy of a letter of 4-23-71 from Congressman Harold R. Collier (R - Illinois) addressed to his colleagues in the House advising that after the close of regular business in the House on May 10, 1971, he will pay tribute to the Director on the Director's 47th anniversary as Director of the FBI. The Congressman states that in view of the recent unwarranted criticism directed at the Director he hopes his colleagues will join that day to pay well-deserved tribute to the Director for his many years of dedicated service in the security of this country.

The letter notes that those Congressmen who wish to participate or submit a statement to Congressman Collier for the Congressional Record are to call Mrs. Marie Hershey, Administrative Assistant to Congressman Collier. Mrs. Hershey is the wife of Supervisory Special Agent William B. Hershey, Jr., of the Administrative Division and she is coordinating this matter for the Congressman. Mrs. Hershey made available a copy of the letter to Inspector Bowers. It is known through Mr. and Mrs. Hershey that Congressman Collier has been particularly concerned over the recent criticism of the Director and this appropriate means of tribute by the Congressman is indeed noteworthy. Mrs. Hershey has advised the letter is being disseminated largely among the Republican Congressmen regarded by Congressman Collier as sharing his deep concern and the project is being given a helping hand by Mrs. Hershey in her role.

Relations with Congressman Collier have been very cordial and he has placed items favorable to the Bureau in the Congressional Record in the past.

RECOMMENDATION:

ST 101

REC-46

62-103697-24

That enclosed proposed letter prepared by the Crime Records Division to Congressman Collier be approved, thanking him for the tribute he has initiated.

18 MAY 4 1971

RGH:mjb

(5)

Enclosures

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Personnel File of William B. Hershey, Jr.

CRIME RECORDS DIVISION

HAROLD R. COLLIER
10TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
MARIE HERSHEY

COMMITTEE:
WAYS AND MEANS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

From Mr. Burren

April 23, 1971

Dear Colleague:

I have taken a Special Order on May 10, 1971, after the close of regular business to pay tribute to J. Edgar Hoover on the 47th anniversary date of his service as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In view of the recent unwarranted criticism directed at him, I hope you will join with me on that date to pay well-deserved tribute to him for his many years of dedicated service in the security of this country.

As you know, Mr. Hoover entered the Department of Justice in 1917 and in 1919 was appointed special assistant to the Attorney General. From 1921 to 1924 he was Assistant Director of the Bureau of Investigation and on May 10, 1924, was named Director, a post which he has so ably held to this date.

If you wish to participate or submit a statement to me for the Record, please call Mrs. Hershey in my office at your early convenience.

Kind regards.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Collier
Harold R. Collier

HRC:jkw

12-103697-24
ENCLOSURE

May 11, 1971

14
Honorable Harold R. Collier
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

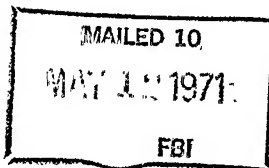
My dear Congressman:

Your most gracious comments in connection with the 47th Anniversary of my appointment as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have been brought to my attention.

I am most appreciative of the support you and your colleagues expressed on the Floor of the House of Representatives yesterday. I want you to know that I am particularly grateful for your contributions on this occasion, and your personal interest in introducing a bill to have the future headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation named after me. This was most considerate on your part, and my associates and I hope we will continue to merit your confidence.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



REC-41

62-103697-25

- 1 - Chicago
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
1 - Mr. Bowers
1 - M. A. Jones

PEERS. REC. UNIT

NOTE: We have had cordial relations with Congressman Collier (R-III).

LJH:pjp (6)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

technical problems in such a mission, none of which is insurmountable. The program has been in the discussion stages with the Russians since late in 1970.

In summary, when the United States investigated the possibility of space agreements with the Soviet Union in the early 1960's, the effort produced only a modest exchange of weather pictures. With Russia demonstrating an increasingly impressive capability in space and building confidence in her program, the hope is greater than ever that fruitful cooperative efforts between the Soviet Union and this country can be carried forth.

It is vitally important for this Congress to recognize that NASA has established, through its international programs of the sixties a broad base of institutions, facilities, competence, and patterns of cooperation from which it can move forward in the future. It is engaged in a major new effort to increase international cooperation in the seventies by extending its activities with the other nations of the world, to include participation in the development and use of major new space systems and in the experimental development of new applications of space technology. The NASA objective is also to bring about a greater sharing of both the costs and the benefits of the exploration and utilization of space and to seek new paths of cooperation with the Soviet Union.

As in all matters involving international agreement, progress will take time, but the 1970's should see major advances in international space cooperation far beyond the substantial achievements of the 1960's. Perhaps through such cooperation and collaboration, a greater common understanding can be achieved that will enable us to solve pressing political, as well as technological, problems.

DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION J. EDGAR HOOVER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COLLIER), is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, 47 years ago today, May 10, 1924, Harlan Fiske Stone, the Attorney General of the United States, summoned one of his subordinates to his office and said:

"Young man, I want you to be Acting Director of the Bureau of Investigation."

The young man replied:

"Mr. Stone, I will take the job—on certain conditions."

When asked, "What are your conditions?," he outlined them:

"The Bureau must be divorced from politics. It must no longer be a catchall for political hacks. We must base every appointment on merit. We should make promotions on proved ability only, and the Bureau should be responsible to no one but the Attorney General."

The older man said:

"I would not give it to you under any other conditions."

The young man was J. Edgar Hoover. Undoubtedly the Attorney General was criticized for appointing a man who was only 29 years old to such an important position, just as President Nixon is today being taken to task for retaining a man who has reached 76.

Many years after the interview with his superior, Hoover told about his most inspiring moment:

I resolved then and there to dedicate my full energies to making the FBI an organization which was efficient at all times, where employment was based strictly on merit, and where political string-pulling could not exist. I knew that only in this way would the FBI win and hold the respect of the people.

Under his inspired and dedicated leadership, the Bureau was soon transformed from a scandal-ridden refuse for political time-servers into a highly efficient organization which is completely independent of politics, with appointments based on qualifications and experience, and demonstrated ability the sole consideration for advancement.

Most people who work for the executive branch of the Government in our Nation's Capital have come here from all over the United States, but John E. Hoover was born in Washington, D.C., January 1, 1895. Members of his family had been connected with the National Government since the early days of our existence as an independent country.

Early in his own Government career, he had a coworker who was also listed on the payroll records as "John E. Hoover." As the story goes, the John E. come-lately agreed to part his name on the side in order to avoid confusion. Perhaps the other John E. Hoover will some day be mentioned in the history books, with a footnote in the chapter devoted to J. Edgar Hoover.

Young Hoover was graduated from George Washington University Law School in 1916 and received his master's degree in law in 1917. His first Government job was with the Library of Congress, where he began work October 13, 1913.

He began his career in the Department of Justice on July 26, 1917, at a starting annual salary of \$990. Later that year he was put in charge of a unit in the Department's enemy alien registration section.

In 1919, Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer named Francis P. Garvan as Assistant Attorney General in charge of all investigations and prosecutions that dealt with the problem of bomb explosions. As part of Garvan's administrative staff, Palmer established a General Intelligence Division with J. Edgar Hoover, the special assistant to the Attorney General, in charge. Hoover received instructions to study subversive activities in this country in order to determine their extent and what action could be taken in the way of prosecution.

As he studied the backgrounds of the Communists, he soon became aware that a conspiracy, with headquarters in Moscow, was dedicated to the overthrow by force and violence of all non-Communist governments throughout the world,

including our own. It must be borne in mind that the Communists had overthrown the Kerensky regime in November 1917, and shifted the Russian capital from St. Petersburg—Petrograd—to Moscow the following year.

Hoover recognized that the writings of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, Leon Trotsky, Nikolai Lenin, and their disciples constituted a blueprint for placing the entire world under Communist domination, not by means of free elections and free choices, but through violence and subversion. He soon realized that the actions of the Communist Party were part of the conspiracy. He has never lost sight of that fact.

On August 22, 1921, almost half a century ago, Hoover was transferred to the Bureau of Investigation as Assistant Director at an annual stipend of \$4,000. Soon after Stone became head of the Department of Justice in 1924, he began looking for the best man to replace William J. Burns, the Bureau's head. He mentioned his problem at a Cabinet meeting.

When the Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover—who was not related to the younger man—returned to his office, he told his assistant, Lawrence Richey, that Stone was searching for an intelligent young man to head the Bureau of Investigation. Richey asked:

"Why should they look around when they have the man they need right over there now—a young, well-educated lawyer named Hoover?"

When the Secretary asked, "You think he can do the job?," his assistant replied, "I know he can." Richey's words have certainly proved to be prophetic.

Three days after young Hoover's appointment, he and the Attorney General agreed on basic policies for the Bureau of Investigation:

First. The Bureau would be a fact-gathering organization, and its activities would be limited strictly to investigations of violations of Federal laws.

Second. Investigations would be made at and under the direction of the Attorney General.

Third. The Bureau's personnel would be reduced as far "as is consistent with the proper performance of its duties."

Fourth. The incompetents and the unreliaables would be discharged as quickly as possible.

Fifth. All "dollar-a-year" men, "honorary" agents, and others not regularly employed would be cut from the rolls.

Sixth. No new appointments would be made without the Attorney General's approval, with preference being given to men of good character and ability who had some legal training.

These instructions gave the Acting Director ample opportunity to carry out his reforms. In a note to Stone, sent 6 days after the latter had appointed him, Hoover said:

I have...instructed the heads of the respective Divisions of the Bureau that the activities of the Bureau are to be limited strictly to investigations of violations of the federal statutes under your direction.

During the almost half a century that has elapsed since then, the Federal Bu-

1-10-30 25
ENCLOSURE

rially to cooperation with other nations and groups of nations. NASA's record over the past 12 years in meeting this objective has been nothing less than spectacular.

NASA has entered into some 250 agreements for international space projects; orbited foreign satellites; flown foreign experiments on its spacecraft; participated in more than 600 cooperative scientific rocket soundings from sites in all quarters of the world; and involved more than 50 foreign scientists in the analysis of lunar surface samples.

As a specific outgrowth of this work, consider the following activities. Today data from U.S. weather satellites is provided daily to 50 countries around the world. In another field, major satellite ground stations in a dozen countries have participated in the experimental testing of communication satellites. Earlier work in this area was the forerunner to our present 79-nation Intelsat commercial communication satellite network. And, just as significantly, foreign nationals participate extensively in the operation of NASA's overseas tracking and data acquisition facilities.

In terms of NASA's second major field of endeavor, aeronautics, cooperative aeronautic projects have been carried out with the Canadian, German, and British agencies. This work has contributed importantly to the development and testing of a variety of new and advanced V/STOL aircraft.

From this brief highlight we can appreciate the number and diversity of international projects and agreements to which NASA has been a party. But I also wish to make abundantly clear the benefits both the United States and our cooperating partners have derived from these international efforts.

The results of this work can be evaluated and measured in a number of ways. To me, one of the most exciting aspects of our international programs is that of the cost savings. For example, Canada has assumed total financial responsibility for a series of satellites in the NASA ionospheric research program. Similarly, Germany is today providing financial support on a major solar probe program. Cooperation of a different sort is provided by Brazil, India, and Norway. These countries are responsible for the extensive range support required for sounding rocket projects.

Naturally there are also profound scientific benefits in this field of international cooperation. Over the past few years, NASA has witnessed an amazing increase in the mission sophistication of foreign countries requesting "payload space" on NASA experimental flights. This is a direct result of the foreign experimenters being required to compete with one another in flying their instruments on NASA satellites. Furthermore, we are now seeing an era in which the foreign experiments flown are providing wholly new data. When other countries first joined with NASA to gain launch support, many of the missions were duplicative or of questionable value. More and more, however, experiments such as being flown on the Canadian topside sounder satellites, the Italian atmospheric density satellites, and the German ba-

rium cloud probes represent new and intriguing approaches to scientific experimentation. This and other similar work have contributed to significant advances in the state-of-the-art in balloon technology, remote sensing, spacecraft engineering, and aircraft design.

A very recent example of this Nation's international space cooperation program is the work of the foreign scientific and technical community under NASA's post-Apollo projects—the space shuttle, the space station and the space tug. First, NASA undertook a major international indoctrination program to determine the interest of countries around the world in participating with NASA in these projects. The countries of Western Europe, as well as Canada, Japan, and Australia thus became prime participants in NASA's management reviews to gain the planning information necessary for a decision on committing funds. Presently, under European financial support, British, French, and West German industrial firms are working with NASA's prime contractors in design studies for a space shuttle. As an outgrowth of this work, the European Space and Research Organization is independently funding complementary studies of possible orbit-to-orbit tug designs. It now remains for these and other countries to determine the extent to which they wish to join with the United States in the new space ventures of the 1970's and 1980's.

I, for one, am looking forward to the time when our NASA astronauts will be joined in space by the astronauts from other countries.

It is also significant to comment upon the particular fields of space study which have been chosen by our international partners. Similar to the emphasis we have seen by NASA in applications programs, much of the international activity has also been focused on this area. As I discussed in my previous article on May 6, one of the most far-reaching application ventures is with India. In 1974, NASA will make available the ATS-F experimental satellite to India to conduct an experiment in instructional TV broadcasting to some 5,000 remote Indian villages. Moreover, through our earlier work with this nation, India will assume total responsibility for the construction of ground transmitters, the design and production of augmented TV receivers, the planning of instructional programs, and the complete logistics required to implement and support all elements of the system.

I have also previously discussed the work of NASA in the area of earth resources technology, but that discussion ignored the vast international implications of the program. One example of this international activity is the cooperative project being undertaken jointly by the United States, Brazil, Canada, and Mexico designed to acquaint the international scientific and policymaking community with the potentials of remote sensing. People from these three foreign countries have been trained in remote sensing techniques, have established ground test sites in their own countries, and are acquiring and instrumenting their own experimental aircraft.

In an ever wider range of effort in this

field of earth resources, NASA has begun working more closely with the Outer Space Committee at the United Nations. During this very week, in fact, NASA is holding an international workshop in the field of earth resources in which 51 nations have been invited to gather to review the status of research and experimentation in this new and valuable field.

In still other applications areas, NASA is presently reviewing a proposal to launch a French synchronous meteorological satellite as a joint contribution to the international global research program. Perhaps of more immediate interest is work being done by NASA in bringing together the world's major commercial air carriers to consider implementation of a global air traffic control and navigational satellite system. Establishment of such a system will not only bring greater economies in operation to the carriers, but offer the elements of greater safety and convenience to the individual air traveler.

Finally, one of the major contributions to international peace and understanding will be the cooperative space ventures now being discussed between NASA and the U.S.S.R.

In a recent 5-year plan issued by the Soviet Congress—CPSU—heavy emphasis was put upon accelerating the country's space effort during the 1971-75 time period. Under the plan, Russia will seek to develop more advanced domestic communication satellite systems, earth resources and meteorological satellite systems, in addition to undertaking sophisticated planetary exploration. The Soviet goal was outlined to be the comprehensive exploitation of space technology, the exploration and settlement—where practical—of the planets, the exploration of the moon in greater detail, and the extensive use of earth orbital stations.

However, based upon both the expenditure associated for such an ambitious effort and the similarity of the Soviet space program to that of the United States, Russia, through its Academy of Sciences, has begun to explore the possibility of cooperative efforts with this country. In a recent meeting in Moscow with the then Acting Administrator of National Aero Space Agency, Dr. George Low, the Academy, and NASA agreed to the following areas for cooperation: meteorological satellite systems, meteorological rocket soundings, environmental earth resources satellite systems, moon and planetary exploration systems, and space biology and medical systems. NASA is very optimistic that meaningful agreements can be generated which will permit the United States to join with the Soviets in undertaking programs in these areas.

Certainly, one of the most dramatic proposals to date for a cooperative effort would be a docking between the Russian Soyuz manned spacecraft and a U.S. Apollo command service module. NASA in Houston is presently investigating this as one means by which it could utilize surplus Apollo spacecraft and launch vehicles after the end of the Skylab mission in 1973. The docking mission would be flown in mid-1975. There would appear to be a number of minor

bureau of Investigation has followed these instructions. Those who castigate the Bureau, its Director, and its agents for their activities ought to realize that the organization and its employees are only doing the jobs that have been assigned to them by statutes enacted into law by the Congress of the United States. There would be far more reason to complain if they failed to do their jobs.

As the investigative branch of the Department of Justice, the Bureau obtains evidence for use in civil litigation and prosecution of criminal violations of Federal law. It has primary responsibility for the internal security of the United States. It assists all law enforcement agencies in training, identification, and technical matters.

Critics of J. Edgar Hoover and his subordinates, both those who are sincere and well meaning and those who are motivated by questionable impulses, attack the Director and the agents for living up to their responsibilities. Let me briefly outline some of the responsibilities that we and our predecessors in the Congress have lodged in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The security and criminal investigations activity includes the Bureau's investigative responsibilities, coordination and maintenance of the data gathered, and maintenance of the Bureau's communications system. Data are disseminated to other Government agencies having an official interest in them. Last year the Bureau received 2,567,373 names for search through its files.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I would like to insert a tabulation showing how the FBI's workload increases substantially year after year:

Workload volume—Criminal, security, and civil classifications

Investigative matters received, by year:

1966	718, 850
1967	770, 654
1968	820, 830
1969	859, 666
1970	882, 254
1971 (revised estimate)	990, 000
1972 (estimate)	1, 115, 000

The Bureau's Identification Division is the national repository of identification data based on fingerprint records. Fingerprints are acquired, classified, preserved, and exchanged with other duly authorized law enforcement agencies. Last year the FBI received 7,220,816 sets of fingerprints for handling. As of July 1, 1970, the total number of sets of fingerprints on file was 197,149,252. While the primary purpose of maintaining this tremendous volume is to assist in apprehending criminals, it also serves to help clear the innocent. Fingerprint records are also of great value in noncriminal areas, such as the identification of victims of accidents and natural disasters.

A criminal and scientific laboratory maintained by the agency provides technical and scientific assistance to the Bureau and all duly constituted law enforcement agencies and other Federal agencies which desire to avail themselves of the service. Scientific examinations totaled 384,690 during 1970; although this is an all-time high, a new record will most likely be set this year.

Upon request the FBI will assist in providing various types of training to State and local law enforcement agencies. Many a police officer on the municipal, county, or State level is better qualified because of such training.

Naturally all these activities cost money and lots of it. Total obligations for the fiscal year that will begin in less than 2 months will be \$318,646,000.

While the budget requests for the other departments and agencies of the Government are cut, some of them drastically, the appropriation for the Federal Bureau of Investigation has never been cut—it has frequently been increased.

Fines and recoveries resulting from the Bureau's activities amount to a dollar and a half for every dollar expended. One cannot, of course, put a price on the peace of mind that the American people enjoy because of the knowledge that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is on the job 24 hours a day.

While we are on the subject of money, an interesting sidelight is the fact that Mr. Hoover receives a salary of \$42,500 per annum, the same as that of a Member of either this or the other body. Naturally we in the Congress are aware of the fact that a big part of his pay is withheld for taxes. It is common knowledge, in Washington at least, that he could command a much higher salary outside the Government. What is probably not generally known, however, is that J. Edgar Hoover can retire at full pay at any time he chooses. He is, in effect, donating his services to the Nation and its people.

Mr. Speaker, during my 14 years of service in this body, I have become aware of the great respect that my colleagues have for J. Edgar Hoover. I have, nonetheless, been pleasantly surprised by the overwhelming response to this special order.

Why does J. Edgar Hoover receive such nearly unanimous approval from the people's Representatives? Why does the Agency which he has headed for so many years inspire such overwhelming support from those who control the public pursestrings? Why are FBI agents regarded with such tremendous respect by their fellow citizens?

The best answers to these questions will be found in a personal and confidential letter to all special agents in charge which Hoover wrote in May 1925. In this letter he told them:

I want to bring to your personal attention certain conditions existing in the Bureau in the past and which I do not intend shall continue in the future. . . . I do know that some years past the forces of the Bureau of Investigation did not enjoy the best reputation. . . . I am strongly of the opinion that the only way whereby we can again gain public respect and support is through proper conduct on our part.

I do believe that when a man becomes a part of this Bureau he must so conduct himself, both officially and unofficially, as to eliminate the slightest possibility of criticism as to his conduct or actions.

This Bureau cannot afford to have a public scandal visited upon it in view of the all too numerous attacks made . . . during the past few years. I do not want this Bureau to be referred to in terms I have frequently

heard used against other governmental agencies.

What I am trying to do is to protect the force of the Bureau of Investigation from outside criticism and from bringing the Bureau of Investigation into disrepute because of isolated circumstances of misconduct upon the part of employees who are too strongly addicted to their own personal desires and tastes to properly keep in mind at all times and upon all occasions the honor and integrity of the service of which they are a part.

Many people today, as in the past, have expressed concern about the vast amount of data that have been accumulated by the FBI and the damage that would result if this information reached the wrong persons. Let me reassure these people by quoting what the Director wrote to all employees on February 27, 1925, after a rumor that ex-agents were being given access to Bureau information had come to his notice:

Rumors . . . have come to my attention, that former employees and officials of the Bureau may be able to obtain information of the Bureau's work and activities and may be shown special consideration in their dealings with the Bureau. Such a report, I trust, is without foundation, but I want to make certain that all employees of the Bureau understand fully that there is to be no special consideration shown to anyone whether or not he has been previously connected with the Bureau . . . and, further, that the files, records, and activities of this Bureau . . . are not to be discussed with or disclosed to anyone not officially connected with the Bureau or Department.

Mr. Speaker, I do not worry about the possibility that J. Edgar Hoover or his subordinates will make data in the FBI files available to the wrong people. I do worry, however, about what might and most likely will happen if FBI records are stolen.

Attorney General Stone, who had originally designated Hoover as Acting Director, gave further evidence of his confidence in his subordinate by appointing him Director on December 10, 1924. In a subsequent letter to Young B. Smith, dean of the Columbia University Law School, Stone said:

I took the responsibility of appointing Mr. Hoover as head of the Bureau of Investigation, although many people thought that Mr. Hoover was too young a man, and had been in too close contact with the Burns regime to be given the post. I thought I knew my man, and the event has proved that I was right. I found him responsive to the ideas I held, that efficient police work could be done by men who were not crooks and who did not resort to crooked methods. Mr. Hoover has steadily built up the Bureau.

On January 2, 1932, Stone, who had in the meantime become an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, wrote Hoover as follows:

I often look back to the days when I first made your acquaintance in the Department of Justice, and it is always a comfort to me to see how completely you have confirmed my judgment when I decided to place you at the head of the Bureau of Investigation. The Government can now take pride in the Bureau instead of feeling obliged to apologize for it.

J. Edgar Hoover has served under eight Presidents of the United States, four from each political party: Calvin

ONE

Coolidge, Herbert C. Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Richard M. Nixon. These men have represented widely varying shades of political philosophy. Any one of them could have replaced Hoover for any reason, good or bad, or for no reason whatever, but all have shown their complete confidence in his qualifications, experience, and character by leaving him undisturbed.

It is interesting in this connection to note that on March 4, 1933, while riding with Franklin Delano Roosevelt from the inaugural ceremonies, Herbert Hoover pointed out to his successor that the FBI had been reorganized and operated on a nonpartisan basis and expressed his hope that it would continue under J. Edgar Hoover's management. The new President promised to look into the situation and see what he could do.

Four months later President Roosevelt decided that Hoover should remain in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. His five successors as Chief Executive have followed his lead.

Both his enemies and well-meaning friendly critics have, through the years of the FBI's existence, been worried about the possibility that it might some day become a national police force. Perhaps some people, who are understandably concerned about the growth of crime and subversion that has occurred during recent years, would welcome the establishment of a national police force.

One of the most vigorous opponents of such a force has been none other than J. Edgar Hoover. As far back as 1936, in a letter to the Topeka Capital, he said:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation believes that the secret of crime eradication lies not in a national police force but in solidarity and the combined linking of all law enforcement agencies. It believes in a close-knit cooperation, each unit capable of handling its peculiar problems but capable also, when necessary, of mobilizing its efforts in a concerted drive against the criminal element of this country.

Hoover has maintained these views throughout his tenure as Director. While holding to his attitude of opposition to a national police force, he has encouraged the elevation of police work from a low-paid job requiring elementary skills to a dignified calling demanding professional training.

He once put his aims in these words:

I want to see our field of activity become a real career, a profession, to which can be attracted the decent, honorable, respectable young men of the country who can go into it as a career and look forward to making something out of their life's work, rather than as a dumping ground, as all too frequently it has been, for some ward politician to use in repaying his obligations to his political party.

The Director laid down these ground rules regarding cooperation between law enforcement agencies:

The FBI is willing and ready to cooperate with all law enforcement agencies. The only exceptions are when officers of the law are corrupt and controlled by venal politicians; when they can't keep a confidence—and be trusted; or when they are so incompetent that to cooperate with them would defeat our purposes.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been just as active in the battle against subversives and traitors as it has in the never-ending war on criminals. Late in 1923, 6 years after the Communists had seized power in Russia, a subcommittee of the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations asked the Department of State to present its position regarding the recognition by the United States of the Soviet Union. Charles Evans Hughes, the Secretary of State, requested J. Edgar Hoover, then the Bureau's Assistant Director, to prepare the brief for his use on Communist activities in the United States.

Hoover's brief, which was supported by original documents, traced the interlocking relationship and control of the Soviet Union over the Third International and Communist leaders in the United States in the preparation and advocacy of the use of force and violence to obtain Communist ends. Hoover sat with Hughes at the witness table. Their presentation was neither controverted nor denied by Communist leaders in the United States or abroad.

The subcommittee refrained from acting favorably on the Senate resolution to recognize the Soviet Union. It remained for Franklin Delano Roosevelt to recognize the Communist regime in 1933.

J. Edgar Hoover rendered a tremendous service to his country during World War II when he helped to keep the Communist secret police from setting up an office in the United States. Don Whitehead recited the facts in "The FBI Story."

In early 1944, FBI Director Hoover received confidential reports from the Pentagon and the State Department which alarmed him. The reports came from sources too reliable to be doubted and both had the same documented story: arrangements were being made for the Communists' secret police, the NKVD, to set up an office in Washington.

Without prior clearance from the White House, Secretary of State Hull, or the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Office of Strategic Services had agreed with Russia's Commissar of Foreign Affairs Molotov for an exchange of missions which would permit OSS men to go to Moscow and NKVD men to come to Washington.

Presumably, each agency would act only in a liaison capacity in the interchange of intelligence. But Hoover knew that each country which had tried such cooperation with the Russians had found itself in trouble trying to curb the NKVD's efforts at espionage.

Hoover sent a special messenger to the White House with the following confidential letter dated February 10, 1944, to Harry L. Hopkins, the President's close friend and aide:

"Dear HARRY: I have just learned from a confidential but reliable source that a liaison agreement has been perfected between the Office of Strategic Services and the Soviet Secret Police (NKVD) whereby officers will be exchanged between these services. The Office of Strategic Services is going to assign men to Moscow and in turn the NKVD will set up an office in Washington, D.C. This agreement, I am advised . . . has gone so far that War Department officials now feel they cannot change the program.

"I wanted to bring this situation to your attention at once because I think it is a highly dangerous and most undesirable procedure to establish in the United States a unit of the Russian Secret Police which has admittedly

for its purpose the penetration into the official secrets of various government agencies. The history of the NKVD in Great Britain showed clearly that the fundamental purpose of its operations there was to surreptitiously obtain the official secrets of the British Government. I am informed that various other countries where the NKVD has operated have had a similar experience with it.

"I feel that it will be highly dangerous to our governmental operations to have an agency such as the NKVD officially authorized to operate in the United States where quite obviously it will be able to function without any appropriate restraint upon its activities. In view of the potential danger in this situation I wanted to bring it to your attention and I will advise you of any further information which I receive about the matter.

"Sincerely,

"J. EDGAR HOOVER."

Hoover sent a memorandum to Attorney General Biddle advising him of this development. He passed on to Biddle the same warning he had given Hopkins, adding:

"Secret agents of this agency in the United States operating surreptitiously have been engaged in attempting to obtain highly confidential information concerning War Department secrets. I think that the establishment of a recognized unit of the NKVD in the United States will be a serious threat to the internal security of the country."

The "War Department secrets" to which Hoover referred were the secrets of the atomic bomb, which were being guarded in the Army's Manhattan Engineer District.

The Exchange of intelligence missions was blocked by the White House and quietly forgotten by everyone concerned.

It remained for the Rosenbergs and others to steal our Nation's atomic secrets for the benefit of our enemies.

Included among the programs which Hoover initiated to strengthen the Bureau are: the founding of the Identification Division in July 1924; the creation of the FBI Laboratory in November 1932; the opening of the FBI National Academy on July 29, 1935; and the beginning of the National Crime Information Center in January 1967.

The bigtime gangsters of the prohibition era, the kidnapers, the murderers, the bankrobbers, the subversives and enemy agents of World War II, and the foreign and domestic Communists and anarchists of the cold war years have all met their match in J. Edgar Hoover and his force of loyal, courageous, and dedicated agents.

Earlier this afternoon I introduced a bill which provides that the future home of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, now under construction, shall, upon completion, be named the J. Edgar Hoover Building. I invite my colleagues to cosponsor this bill. We have paid tribute to such eminent former Speakers of the House of Representatives as Joseph Gurney Cannon, Nicholas Longworth, and Sam Rayburn by naming the three House office buildings after them, so we would merely be following precedent by naming the new FBI edifice after Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Speaker, I will be delighted to yield to my colleague from California (Mr. SCHMITZ).

(Mr. SCHMITZ asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHMITZ. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 7-7-71

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: CONGRESSMAN HAROLD R. COLLIER (R-ILL.)
REQUEST TO MEET AND BE PHOTOGRAPHED
WITH THE DIRECTOR DURING THE WEEK OF
JULY 19, 1971

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Beaver _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

3
C/O Bowers

wife of SA William B. Hershey, Jr.,
Administrative Division,
Mrs. Marie M. Hershey, Administrative Assistant to
Congressman Collier, contacted Inspector Bowers on 7-7-71 and stated the
Congressman would like very much to meet Mr. Hoover and be photographed
with him. She said the Congressman's schedule is clear for the week of
July 19-23, 1971. She indicated it would be better for the Congressman if
the appointment could be set prior to 10 a.m. since there may be some
committee meetings scheduled at a later date which he would have to attend.

Congressman Collier represents the 10th District of Illinois
which includes part of the city of Chicago and some of Cook County. He was
first elected to Congress in November, 1956, and has served continuously
since that time. The Director has congratulated him on his reelection to each
Congress since 1958.

Congressman Collier has been a staunch supporter of the
Bureau and the Director through the years. He has spoken out in our defense
on a number of occasions and in April of this year circulated a letter to his
colleagues in the House inviting them to join him in paying tribute to
Mr. Hoover in connection with his 47th Anniversary as Director. Close to
100 members of the House participated in this tribute. Congressman Collier
also has recently introduced a bill, H.R. 8196, which would provide for naming
the new FBI building after Mr. Hoover. The Director has sent Congressman
Collier autographed copies of "The FBI Story" and "A Study of Communism"
but he has not received an autographed photograph of the Director.

EX-105 REC-13 62-103697-26

Congressman Collier is not identifiable with any arrest information
in the files of the Identification Division and the files of the Director's Office
contain no additional pertinent information.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Miss Gandy

1 - Miss Holmes JUL 13 1971
1 - M. A. Jones
1 - D. W. Bowers

CRIME RESEARCH

RECOMMENDATION - OVER

FILED

DWB:kjs (7)

55 JUL 15 1971

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: CONGRESSMAN HAROLD R. COLLIER (R-ILL.)

In view of Congressman Collier's staunch support, it is felt the Director may wish to meet him and be photographed with him.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Director indicate a time between July 19 and July 23, 1971, prior to 10 a.m., if possible, when it will be convenient to meet and be photographed with Congressman Collier.

*Do not plan
to be here at
that time.*

H

*James [unclear]
[unclear]*

*Mrs. Hershey advised
7-8-71. She will renew
request at a later date,
DWB.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop *EB*

DATE: 9-10-71

FROM : M. A. Jones *et*

SUBJECT: CONGRESSMAN HAROLD R. COLLIER (R-ILLINOIS)
REQUEST TO MEET AND BE PHOTOGRAPHED WITH
THE DIRECTOR ON SEPTEMBER 22 or 29, 1971,

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop *EB*
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Gale _____
Ponder _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Miller, E.S.

Mr. Cleveland

In a Jones-to-Bishop memo dated 7-7-71 it was reported that Mrs. Marie M. Hershey, Administrative Assistant to Congressman Collier, had contacted Inspector Bowers indicating the Congressman would like to meet Mr. Hoover and be photographed with him during the latter part of July, 1971. The Director indicated, "I do not plan to be here at that time." Mrs. Hershey was so advised and stated she would renew the request following the Congressional recess.

On 9-9-71 Mrs. Hershey contacted Bowers and asked if it would be possible to set an appointment for Congressman Collier to see Mr. Hoover preferably before 10 a.m. on either Wednesday, 9-22-71 or Wednesday, 9-29-71. The early hour is requested to avoid conflict with committee meetings which generally start at 10 a.m.

Congressman Collier represents the 10th District of Illinois which includes part of the city of Chicago and some of Cook County. He was first elected to Congress in November, 1956, and has served continuously since that time. The Director has congratulated him on his reelection to each Congress since 1958.

Congressman Collier has been a staunch supporter of the Bureau and the Director through the years. He has spoken out in our defense on a number of occasions and in April of this year circulated a letter to his colleagues in the House inviting them to join him in paying tribute to Mr. Hoover in connection with his 47th Anniversary as Director. Close to 100 members of the House participated in this tribute. Congressman Collier also has recently introduced a bill, H.R. 8196, which would provide for naming

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Miss Gandy

REC-53

- 1 - Miss Holmes
- 1 - M. A. Jones
- 1 - D. W. Bowers

22 SEP 24 1971

DWB: jkl (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

PRIME RESEARCH

646
1 60 SEP 29 1971

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: CONGRESSMAN HAROLD R. COLLIER (R-ILL.)

the new FBI building after Mr. Hoover. The Director has sent Congressman Collier autographed copies of "The FBI Story" and "A Study of Communism" but he has not received an autographed photograph of the Director.

Congressman Collier is not identifiable with any arrest information in the files of the Identification Division and the files of the Director's Office contain no additional pertinent information.

In view of Congressman Collier's strong support it is felt the Director may wish to meet him and be photographed with him.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Director indicate, if possible, a time prior to 10 a.m. when he can meet Congressman Collier on either September 22 or September 29, 1971.

[Handwritten initials: PBT, 4, PBT, 7, JPM, DMB]

*ad 9.30 a.m.
Sept 22. Bishop
Adv 9-13-71
H*

*Confirmed with
Mrs. Hershey.
9-13-71
DMB*

November 11, 1971

gm
Honorab^{le} Harold R. Collier
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

Enclosed is a copy of the November, 1971,
issue of "The Investigator," the employee publication of
the FBI. I thought you might like to have this copy as the
photograph taken in my office during your visit to FBI Head-
quarters appears on page 30.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC 16

EX-103

19 NOV 12 1971

Enclosure

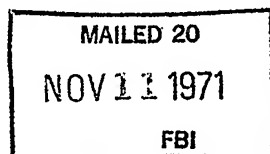
NOTE: We have had cordial relations with Congressman Harold R. Collier
(R-Illinois), who has defended the confidential nature of FBI files in Congress.
He has been congratulated on re-elections to Congress.

JJB:sla

(6) *sla*

Rep

- Tolson _____
- Felt _____
- Rosen _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Miller, E.S. _____
- Callahan _____
- Casper _____
- Conrad _____
- Dalbey _____
- Cleveland _____
- Ponder _____
- Bates _____
- Tavel _____
- Walters _____
- Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____



F-17
NOV 18 1971
MAIL ROOM ☐ TEL ☐

November 15, 1972

RA
Honorable Harold R. Collier
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Collier:

My FBI associates and I certainly were pleased to learn of your re-election to the House and this brief note of congratulations is just to let you know how glad we are to have the opportunity to continue working with you in service to our country.

With warmest best wishes,

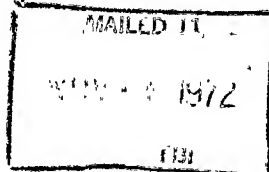
Sincerely,

Pat Gray

1 - Chicago

1 - Administrative Review Unit (detached)

HRH:sel (5)



Election Confirmed Through:

Wash. Post.....
Wash. Eve. Star.....
N.Y. Times.....
U P I.....

NOTE: Based on memorandum Jones to Bishop dated 9-14-72 captioned "Congressional Contacts" DWD:kjs.

54 NOV 29 30 1972

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Felt _____
Baker _____
Bates _____
Bishop _____
Callahan _____
Cleveland _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Jenkins _____
Marshall _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Ponder _____
Soyars _____
Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Kinley _____
Mr. Armstrong _____
Ms. Herwig _____
Neenan _____

HAROLD R. COLLIER
10TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

COMMITTEE:
WAYS AND MEANS

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
MARIE HERSHEY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

November 21, 1972

The Honorable L. Patrick Gray, III
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gray:

Thank you for your thoughtful congratulatory message on my reelection. I am looking forward to two more years of continued service in the Congress and hope that it will be a productive Session for the country.

I would also like to take this opportunity to extend my best wishes for a speedy recovery.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Collier
Harold R. Collier
(R-ILL.)

HRC:jkw

#35

~~EXP. PROC.~~

12-6 NOV 22 1972

nm)

ack
11-29-72
awt: ego

Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Baker	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Gekhardt	_____
Mr. Jenkins	_____
Mr. Marshall	_____
Mr. Miller, E.S.	_____
Mr. Purvis	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Kinley	_____
Mr. Armstrong	_____
Ms. Herwig	_____
Mrs. Neenan	_____

Robert

of

REC-88

62-103697-30

16 DEC 6 1972

Malmfeldt

EX-117

November 29, 1972

REC-88

62-103697-30

Honorable Harold R. Collier
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Collier:

Many thanks for your kind message of best wishes. Your thoughtfulness certainly means a great deal to me. Get-well messages such as yours have been a prime factor in my fine recovery from my surgery.

Sincerely,

Pat Gray

- 1 - Chicago
- 1 - Administrative Review Unit (detached)

NOTE: A brief note of congratulations was sent to Congressman Collier on his reelection to Congress.

awt:ejo (5)

ejo

~~7~~

TSB

MSR

AWT

Felt _____
Baker _____
Bishop _____
Callahan _____
Cleveland _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Gebhardt _____
Jenkins _____
Marshall _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Purvis _____
Soyars _____
Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Kinley _____
Mr. Armstrong _____
Ms. Herpin _____
Mrs. Neenan _____

PC
F-401
50 DEC 12 1972

MAILED 5
NOV 29 1972
FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

October 1, 1974

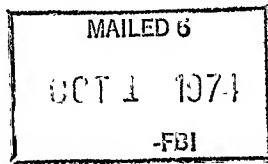
Honorable Harold R. Collier
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Collier:

I am enclosing two advance copies of the October, 1974, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin as I thought you might be interested in the article, beginning on page 16, entitled "Determining Police Effectiveness," by Mr. James M. Rochford, Superintendent, Police Department, Chicago, Illinois.

The distribution of our magazine, without charge, to sworn law enforcement officers is one of the cooperative services of the FBI designed to improve the standards and performance of the profession.

Sincerely yours,



C. M. Kelley. REC-56

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

62-10877-31

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Bowers

5 OCT 1 1974

NOTE: We have had favorable relations with Collier (R-Ill.) in the past. He represents the 6th District of Illinois which includes a portion of Chicago.

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